The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1872. NO. 171.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News Rates Increased.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE EVANS CASE.

Gov. Geary and Col. Jordan Examined.

Testimony of J. R. Dunglison.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature held a meeting in Harrisburg, Friday morning. They first examined a young maned Hopkins, a clerk in the office of Yerkes & Co., who testified that business of the house was done with Messrs. Hartranft and Mackey as private individuals; that they had no reason to suppose that any public funds were used by those officers, who at all times paid the regular rate of six per cent. for accommodations to them as private individuals.

COL. JORDAN'S TESTIMONY.

Col. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, was then examined by Mr. Wallace, as follows:

Q.—You are Secretary of the Commonwealth?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you such in 1867?

A.—I was such in 1867.

Q.—Do you know anything about the circumstances surrounding the passage of March, 1867? [Meaning the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a special war claim agent.]

A.—I have official knowledge of its passage, in the ordinary routine of legislation. I do not recollect the date now; but I remember the resolution came before me in the ordinary routine of legislation. It came from and was registered by my chief clerk. It came to me in the routine of business and was read by me. According to our rules, if I see any objections to a resolution I note them and lay them before the Governor with those objections. When I read this resolution it occurred to me that it was deficient in three particulars: First, it did not state what the agent should do with the money when he collected it. Second, it provided for no report of the progress of the work, which I inferred would necessarily continue for a considerable length of time. And, in the third place, there was no security provided in the resolution for the faithful performance of duties, which is ordinary with men trusted with public money. I noted these objections on a slip of paper and laid them before the Governor. Sometime during the same day the Governor brought the resolution back to my room here, with the objections in his hand, and remarked that he had thought the objections were well taken, but that he considered this a matter of great importance that should be attended to, as the session was near its close, and that he considered he could protect the interests of the State by requiring an agreement and bond from Mr. Evans, which would answer the same purpose nearly as well as if it had been inserted in the resolution, and he requested me to prepare a bond and agreement to carry out that idea.

Q.—Which you did?

A.—Which I did.

Q.—They have been printed?

A.—They were the same as already published. That agreement and that bond were filed in the office in the ordinary way, along with what is called a rough draft of the commission. When a commission is issued we always keep the rough drafts and papers pertaining to the matter wrapped inside, and the whole endorsement is laid away. This is all I know in reference to the passage of the resolution.

Q.—Were you called on in reference to the approval or signature of the Governor.

A.—I take it for granted that I was, but I have no recollection of the fact.

Q.—Have you any knowledge or recollection of any one appearing for Mr. Evans desiring that the same should be signed?

A.—No, sir; no recollection of the subject.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Evans before the passage of that resolution.

A.—The first time I met him was in connection with this transaction; but what particular time I cannot recollect. When I first saw him I cannot say; it may have been before I received the resolution, or after it had been approved.

Q.—Do you know anything of the division of the commissions retained by Mr. Evans.

A.—Nothing except what I have gathered from the published reports of the testimony before your committees.

Q.—Do you not know of any one else—of any State official—who was benefited directly or indirectly from these commissions?

A.—I have no knowledge on that subject.

Q.—Do you know of any other persons?

A.—I do not.

Q.—You yourself have never received anything.

A.—No, sir; I never received anything.

Mr. Wallace—Excuse the question.

Mr. Jordan—Certainly.

Q.—Can you tell whether there is anything in the State Department connected with the collection of war claim 5,963?

A.—I have never seen any such papers.

Q.—Are there no communications from Washington, no memorials or letters from the Government of the United States, or the Treasury Department, by which the accounts between the State of Pennsylvania and the United States for the State war claims in connection with the State tax are given, showing their adjudication and settlement?

A.—I have no knowledge of any such papers, except such as are referred to in the publications made. In one of the Governor's published letters something is said about papers, but my knowledge is derived entirely from the letter.

Q.—Is there no letter on file in the Department from Colonel M'Michael reporting the settlement of the direct tax? Is it stated by Colonel M'Michael that he had made a report?

A.—I know of none. I never looked for one. There possibly may be, but I do not know it.

Q.—Would it not be in your power to have a search made?

A.—It would be, and I will endeavor to obtain it, if required.

Q.—You had no report from Mr. Evans except what is given in the papers?

A.—I think not.

TESTIMONY OF THE GOVERNOR.

Q.—Do you know George O. Evans?

A.—I do.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with him, and through what medium?

A.—I became acquainted with George O. Evans in March, 1867. I cannot tell now by whom I was introduced to him, but I had letters from a number of gentlemen residing in Philadelphia introducing and recommending him as a man eminently competent for the duties required of an agent under the joint resolution then under consideration in the Legislature.

Q.—Was the resolution introduced before the acquaintance began?

A.—About the same time.

Q.—Do you know who originated that resolution.

A.—I do not know anything further about it than that which I learned from the Hon. George Connell, then Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. He gave me the first intimation that the State owed a large debt to the United States, and that the State of Pennsylvania had a large number of claims that should be settled in favor of the State and which should be made an offset against the claims of the United States. From Mr. Connell, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and from other members of the Senate and House of Representatives, I learned positively that all the vouchers of the State, with the exception of $112 50, had been disallowed and suspended; that there was little prospect, if any, of obtaining any large amount of claims in favor of the State, as they had already been disallowed for a number of years, and that the necessary proof required to sustain them or cause them to be allowed, was then exceedingly difficult to obtain in consequence of the scattering of the officers concerned, from whom the vouchers were taken. He thought further, that if a special agent would be appointed, not only to act under the act of Congress of July 27, 1861, but also under the authority of the Legislature, that by furnishing the necessary explanations, or such as could be obtained, a portion of our vouchers might be allowed and credited to the State at Washington.

Q. You approved the resolution?

A. I approved the resolution after it had passed.

Q. And appointed Mr. Evans, and took the bond as printed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there not any arrangement for the division of commissions arising under those claims?

A. None, directly or indirectly, to my knowledge, in the whole scope of the government, from the chief executive down to the lowest of the commonwealth.

Q. Was there any investment or agreement by which any State officer received any of this money?

A. None, to my knowledge.

Q. Was there, or was there not, any money, directly or indirectly, secured for your benefit?

A. None, whatever.

Q.—Do you know what Mr. Evans did with his money, to your knowledge?

A.—No, sir, not one dollar, not one cent, not one single item.

Q.—Did you not meet Mr. Evans at West Point?

A.—Yes, sir. Mr. Evans came there and told me that certain persons at Washington were endeavoring to stop the payment of a sum which he stated to be some $300,000, by some undue interference. Some one had stated to the Treasurer of the United States that he (Mr. Evans) was untrustworthy, and should not receive the money, whereupon I sat down and wrote a letter to the Treasurer requesting him to issue a draft payable to my order alone, and to hand the draft to Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans then left West Point, obtained the draft, and when I reached New York he came and handed me the draft at the hotel—the Fifth Avenue hotel. The next day I came to Harrisburg and put the money in the treasury.

Q.—Detail the circumstances surrounding D. C. Forney at Harrisburg.

A.—The recollection I have was, immediately upon my return from New York and from West Point, I observed D. C. Forney and Wien Forney sitting in the executive chamber. It so happened that I was very much engaged and they remained there for a considerable length of time. At length they came in (to his office) and said Mr. Evans owed them $5,000 each, and asked me to use my influence with Mr. Evans to get him to pay the money. I told them no, very peremptorily and very austerely, that I had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Evans's debts, nor the debts of any other man in the State. I was so sharp about it, that I think I gave them mortal offense. That was all.

Q—Was there no arrangement by which you aided at any time in obtaining money from Mr. Evans for Mr. Forney?

A—No, sir.

Q—Do you know anything about papers on file in reference to the claims of 1862-3, save those printed?

A—No, sir; not one.

Q—Did you ever see the report of Colonel McMichael?

A—No, sir.

Q—By Mr. Graham—Had you any knowledge of your private secretary at that time having received $2,900 from Mr. Evans?

A—No, sir.

Q—When did you first obtain any knowledge that he had?

A.—The first that I knew of it was in reading Mr. Evans's testimony before the committee. In this connection I will state that I have no recollection of Mr. Dunglison having mentioned the subject of the appointment of Mr. Evans, or in any way speaking of it during the time he remained my private secretary. I will state, in addition, that I have given you a detailed statement of all the circumstances in connection with the war claims that I know officially; and as I am now on oath, I desire to repeat, and I do repeat, that what I have given you is the truth. There was no little labor involved in the preparation of the statement, which you will see from the amount of statistics quoted.

Q. by Mr. White, of Allegheny.—When did Mr. Evans make his first report to you when he was appointed?

A.—I cannot give the time, but think it was in the latter part of May.

Q.—Did he state to you that he had collected some $78,000.

A.—He gave me the exact amount of collections, and showed me a certificate of the third auditor. I told him to comply simply with his agreement, which was on file here, and make his settlements with the accounting departments.

Q. by Mr. White, of Allegheny—When he collected the second claim of $105,000, he also reported to you then?

A.—I was not aware of the collection at the time. It was not until 1870.

Q. by Mr. White, of Allegheny—Then in your memorandum mentioned the final settlement of this claim. You did not state that you had collected any money?

A.—No, sir.

Mr. White—The reason why I ask it is that I think that if you had made that known to the legislature they would have stopped any further collection at ten per cent on this money.

Governor Geary—Mr. White, I do not appear here for the purpose of entering into an argument with you on the subject. I will answer any question you may ask, but I will not enter into any argument with you.

Q. by Mr. Graham—Was there any arrangement between you and Mr. Evans by which he was to be allowed ten per cent. on all the collections?

A.—None such, but that seemed to be the understanding at the time. He claimed it, and there seemed to be no dispute about it on him and the members of the finance committee.

Major W. C. Armor, who signed the agreement, testified to his signature, when the committee adjourned.

J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON'S CONNECTION WITH EVANS.

J. Robley Dunglison, private Secretary of Gov. Geary at the time of the appointment of Evans as State Agent, testified before the committee. We make such extracts as will show its general drift:

Early in 1867, Mr. George O. Evans, a personal friend, informed me that Senator Connell was about offering, or had offered, a resolution relative to the State's claims upon the general government, and asked me if I would call the attention of some of the Senators I knew to it. I did so, the same as would do for any friend, and during the time the resolution was pending—twenty-two days—never heard a word said by any Senator or Representative against it. Mr. Evans was appointed, and I desire here to say that, according to the best of my recollection he never from that date until last Sunday or Monday, ever spoke to me that he had collected one single dollar, my first knowledge of his being at all successful in his efforts being an item in the newspapers. I think three or four years after his appointment. And I wish to say distinctly that to the best of my recollection Governor Geary, although I was his private secretary, never spoke to me, or I think they are to the best of my recollection, in reference to the resolution was pending or since, until within the past few months. Early in June, 1867, Mr. Evans was staying at my house in Harrisburg, where I then resided, and while there asked me if I had any objection to his making a present to one of the members of my family as an evidence of his appreciation of our friendship and my kindness to him. I told him no, when he replied that when he went to Philadelphia he intended to get one and leave it at the store, but nothing more about money, and I was considerably surprised when a few days afterward a letter was received stating that $2,500 had been left with your father for the member of the family referred to, and which being subsequently invested in whole or in part, and I not dealing in bonds or stocks. At this time I was connected with Forney's *Press*, writing from this city. On the 9th of November, 1867, Messrs. Isaac H. Gara, Levi Kauffman, Wien Forney, and myself entered into a copartnership for the publication of the *State Guard*, and on the 20 of the following month, December, the first number of the paper was issued, nine months after the resolution was introduced, more than eight months after Mr. Evans was appointed, and nearly six months after the date that the money referred to had been presented, as stated by Mr. Evans.

Mr. Dunglison then submitted a number of letters from Evans to Governor Geary, the price of Erie in London is about 53, and here it went fourth of the sum paid to him (Dunglison) by Evans, according to the testimony of the latter before the committee, all of which he (Dunglison) determined these attempts at blackmailing, and stated that on the 24th inst. he went to New York to see the committee, and to have Evans's testimony amended in accordance with the facts. He received the following affidavits, attested by Thomas Saddler, Commissioner for Pennsylvania:

GEORGE O. EVANS EXAMINED.

George O. Evans, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That said deponent wishes to amend so much of the testimony given by him before the Investigating Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, (of which Hon. James L. Graham, is chairman), on the 22d day of March, 1872, as may be set forth in the following questions and answers, to-wit:

Q.—Senator Wallace. Did you pay any money to J. R. Dunglison?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Senator Wallace. How much?

A.—Twenty-five hundred dollars.

Q.—Senator Wallace. When?

A.—June 11, 1867, or thereabouts.

Q.—Senator Wallace. Did you pay any money to the *State Guard*?

A.—No.

Senator Wallace. Oh, *that* was for the *State Guard*.

A.—I gave the money as cheerfully to Mr. Dunglison as I would have done to a church.

This deponent wishes to correct any erroneous construction which might be placed upon the foregoing testimony, tending to produce the impression that said deponent had paid any money to Mr. Dunglison either as editor or party interested in the *State Guard*. At the time when this portion of the testimony was reached, said deponent was thoroughly exhausted in mind and body, and did not distinctly recall all the circumstances connected with the transaction with Mr. Dunglison above referred to, but did and deponent supposes that the suggestion made by Senator Wallace ("Oh, *that* was for the *State Guard*"), with deponent's reply to the same (I gave the money to Mr. Dunglison as cheerfully as I would have done to a church), would be received and recorded as a portion of his testimony.

The deponent further says, that after the committee had left his room, and he had reflected further concerning the testimony given in reference to Mr. Dunglison, deponent remembered that the twenty-five hundred dollars stated to have been given to said Dunglison, at his house in Girard street, above Eleventh, in Philadelphia, for the use of a member of said J. R. Dunglison's family on or about June 11th, 1867, which was months preceding the establishment of the *State Guard*, and that this money was presented as a voluntary and uncovenanted recognition of friendly services previously rendered the deponent by the said J. R. Dunglison.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Policy with Respect to the Cincinnati Convention.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *World* to-day expresses its surprise at the invitation of the committee of the Cincinnati Convention, calling upon voters, without distinction of party, to unite with them, and says that while the Democrats are ready to co-operate with the reformers, yet it is absurd to think they are to disband their own organization by fusing with elements which might absorb them. It does not advise Democrats to give much favor to the Cincinnati movement, because by so doing the movement might suffer the loss of some of its Republican strength. "While we have ceased," it says, "to attach much importance to the Cincinnati movement, we will do nothing to embarrass it. The Democratic National Convention will not be held till some time subsequent to the first of May. If the Cincinnati Convention should prove to be an influential body, with strong Republican backing, it is quite possible that we may adopt its ticket. But we have no fears of the possibility of its being a fiasco. The Democratic party resolutely refuses to commit its fortunes and prospects to this doubtful experiment. We shall preserve our organization and maintain our party discipline. If we take up the Cincinnati candidates we shall do it as a united party, not as a straggling mess of disorganized voters."

Gov. English's Opinion of the Cincinnati Convention.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The *Herald* has an interview with Gov. English, who expresses the opinion that the action of the Cincinnati Convention will depend upon the result of the Connecticut elections. If the Democrats carry them, the liberal Republicans will boldly cross the Rubicon, but if the Republicans are successful the disaffected Democrats will give up the contest and go back into their own party lines.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Recess of the National Assembly.

PARIS, March 31.—The National Assembly took a recess yesterday until the 22d of April. Previous to adjournment Thiers addressed the Assembly. He guaranteed the maintenance of internal order, declared that the army was faithful, and assured the Chamber that no interruption of peace was threatened from abroad. In the course of his speech he intimated that France was not wholly isolated—she was not without alliances.

BERLIN, March 31.—Prince Frederick William leaves Berlin to-night for Baden, to visit Queen Victoria.

ROME, March 31.—A postal convention was concluded on the 30th between Russia and Italy. Negotiations with the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, for the establishment of a line of steamers between Italy and Asia, are progressing to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 30—5:00 P. M.—Consols 90¾. American bonds—5 20s, 92, 92¼; 5 20s, '65, 89½; 5 20s, '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, March 30.—5 20s, 92, 96.

PARIS, March 30.—Rentes 56f 72c. Increase in specie in the banks of France, 9,000,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton strong; middling up and 11a11¼d. Red winter wheat 11s 7d. Flour 26s@28s 6d. Corn 27s 9d. Cheese 70s.

TORNADO AT ST. LOUIS.

Market House Demolished—Wonderful Escape of Crowds of People.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A very severe thunder and lightning storm passed over the city about eight o'clock this evening, accompanied by heavy rain. During the storm a terrific tornado from the southwest struck the large brick market house on Seventh street, between Spruce and Poplar, and leveled the northern half of it to the ground in a twinkling. Most of the roof and several of the heavy timbers cornered across Seventh street, and striking the building opposite knocked two great holes in it, exposing the rooms. So far as now known only five persons were injured, one Henry Wilde, a butcher, seriously, perhaps mortally. A woman, name unknown, had a leg badly crushed, and a man unknown, both arms broken. All the stalls in the market were occupied, and a large number of persons present making purchases, and it is very wonderful that more were not killed by a train. Aside from the slight damage to one or two buildings two or three blocks distant, no other destruction seemed to have occurred. It is likely that the tornado struck the ground only at this point, rose again and passed on in a northwesterly direction. It may be heard from at some point in Illinois to-morrow. Seventh street is blocked with debris, and the whole market house and awnings were carried two or three blocks distant.

The following are the additional names of injured as far as can be learned to-night: John Heck, back severely hurt, causing paralysis of the lower body, will probably die. Mrs. Flori, internally injured and shoulder torn by a meat hook. George W. White, badly cut about the head, nose broken, right ankle dislocated. Henry Leppard, internally injured. Gerhert Bergen's arm broken, and bruised in various places; also two or three others slightly bruised.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1872.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court to-day presented a number of indictments and were discharged. The names of those indicted have not been given to the public.

The funeral services of Mrs. Grinnell took place to-day from Grace Church, and were numerously attended.

John Talbott has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months in the Tombs, engaging cigars from the steamer Moro Castle. This is the first sentence for the crime of smuggling that has been passed in twenty years.

Henry Neuman, *alias* "Dutch Heinrich," a notorious criminal, was to-day found guilty, having pleaded guilty to the charge on the 6th January last, and sentenced to ten years hard labor in the State Prison.

A fire in a picture establishment on Mott street this morning caused damage to the amount of $30,000.

DENTIST CENSURED.

A large number of dentists and others were in attendance before the Coroner to-day and offered themselves as witnesses in the inquest on the body of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, who died under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, at a dentist's in West Thirty-fourth street. After much testimony had been left over for the purpose of nitrous oxide, a verdict was given of death from asphyxia. The jury condemned the manner in which gas is generally administered and the careless manner in which it is administered.

BUSINESS REVIVAL—RAILWAY STOCKS.

Business opened in financial circles to-day with greater activity than the largest dealings than on any other day since the excitement of the Chicago fire in October last. There was an advance in all prominent railway stocks, the principal feature being the large rise in Erie, standing there was no business in the London Stock Exchange, adjournment having been had from Thursday to Tuesday next, orders for Erie were flowing in from Europe. The price of Erie in London is about 53, and here it went up to 62¾, dropped back to about 60 and again rose.

CASE OF STATE SENATOR WOOD

It is thought at Albany that the resolution to expel Senator Wood for misfeasance in office will be modified into one of censure.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCH.

The Atalanta crew are actively training for their gentlemanly international contest with the London rowing club. Yesterday afternoon they rowed at Newark on the Passaic river, and again to-day. Regular rowing will commence on Monday in a six oared shell. The following are the names, ages and weights of the Atalanta crew: R. Whitters, M. D., stroke, age 35, weight 150; T. Van Raden, age 30, weight 150; J. Bell, age 27, weight 150; J. Neill, age 30, weight 155; L. Wartelle, age 30, weight 155; A. Harday, age 27, weight 140. Capt. Whitter thinks the London club will also come with but little fat.

THE SMALL POX

Is increasing in Brooklin. Additional accommodations are needed for hospital purposes.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1872.

SHORT STORIES.

A Copenhagen letter says United States Minister Cramer was black-balled as a member of the Royal club of that city.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob a colored messenger of the New Haven Railroad of $17,000, with which he was *en route* to a bank in Fourth avenue. Stage thieves jumped into the vehicle, but their designs were frustrated by a man who accompanied the messenger. They escaped in a wagon being driven along with the stage.

It is rumored that the Court of Appeals has decided that the Court of special Sessions of this city, as at present constituted, is illegal, and all sentences given there by Judges Dowling and Bedford will be set aside.

Arrived, the steamers Baltic and City of Brooklyn from Liverpool, and the Arragon from Bristol, England. The Baltic brings Kernaghan's second note on the Alabama claims.

The *Herald* has a rumor, probably untrue, that Jay Gould is the party to the suit which Sheriff is in search. Another report is that fourteen well known politicians have left for Canada since the mysterious order of arrest was placed in the Sheriff's hands.

The Brooklyn Sunday School Union will have an imposing celebration early in May at the Academy of Music. A choir of one thousand pupils will participate.

The Jersey City Health Commissioners have resolved not to erect the proposed small-pox hospitals, as it is believed the spread of the disease has been stopped.

It is rumored that the steam yacht Edgar F. Stewart, which cleared from London on Thursday, has been seized in Gardiner's Bay for violation of the neutrality laws. It has been, it is said, sold to the Spanish Government, but it is generally believed was purchased by Cuban agents. Part of the crew deserted on learning this, and the vessel sailed short-handed.

Easter Sunday was celebrated with great pomp to-day in the Catholic and Episcopalian Churches of this city and Brooklyn.

CONDITION OF PROF. MORSE.

Prof. Morse is better this evening than he has been for the past forty-eight hours. Hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1874, 7 P. M.

A low barometer over Lake Ontario will move northeastward down the St. Lawrence valley; a rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clear weather will prevail generally to-morrow morning from the lakes to the gulf and south and middle Atlantic coasts, and extend over New England by and on Monday morning; falling barometer, northwesterly winds will extend from the lower lakes to the middle and east Atlantic coasts.

Strike of Coal Miners in the Mahoning Valley.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 31, 1872.

The threatened strike of coal miners in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania for an advance of twenty cents a ton after the first of April, will take place, at least in the Mahoning Valley, as all efforts to compromise with them have so far proved futile.

Justifiable Homicide

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., March 30, 1872.

Kern, who shot and killed Laur here a few days ago, was tried to-day and acquitted, the jury returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Revival of American Commerce.

A Compromise Bill Being Prepared.

The Democracy and the Cincinnati Convention.

Another Proposition Expected from England.

Clayton's Bargain with the Democrats.

The South Improvement Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1872.

A Comprehensive Bill for the Revival of Our Commerce.

The Senate Committee on Commerce is considering the many plans in regard to the improvement and revival of our commerce, and the building of iron ships, and also the question of subsidies to steamship companies. It is distinctly announced that the Committee will now mature a bill and present it to the Senate, and that in this bill will be embodied, as far as possible, the real advantages of each plan thus far proposed for the revival and strengthening of our commerce.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1872.

Will the Democracy Nominate.

Within a few days just the Democrats are speaking with much more positiveness than heretofore in regard to the Convention of their party. Many of them say without hesitation that it will certainly be held, and that a purely Democratic ticket will be nominated. On the contrary, a number of those working in the interest of the Cincinnati movement confidently assert the belief that the Democracy will in convention indorse the Cincinnati nominees. A morning paper announces that among those who will go to Cincinnati from Pennsylvania are Gov. Curtin, Gen. Moorhead and Alex. McClure.

A Proposition from England.

Our authorities have reason to believe that a proposition may be made by England in the reply to the last American note, to allow a sum to be named by the Queen, which shall be the subject of negotiations of the Commissioners.

Investigations Coming to an End.

Two investigations will probably come to an end the present week—the Seneca stone inquiry, which has proved an utter failure, and that inquiry concerning the affairs of this district.

Clayton's Bargain with the Democrats.

Hon. A. G. Rogers, member of the Forty-first Congress from Arkansas, was before the Clayton Investigating Committee on Saturday, and testified as to the bargain made between Clayton and the Democrats, whereby the former secured his election as United States Senator, in order to defeat Baxter. Governor Clayton had made an offer to the Democrats in writing, that for this support he would allow them to control the patronage in such districts as they might name. This letter would further guarantee that the people should have fair registration, disfranchisements should be removed, calculation laws and reform inaugurated generally. For such concessions Clayton was to be allowed to control the Congressional delegation, with the especial view to defeating Baxter. This letter had been elected he refused to comply with his promises, so far as registration was concerned, or any general measures of reform, and used his influence directly to the reverse.

The S. I. Co. Investigation.

Quite a delegation of oil men have arrived here to attend the investigation into the operations of the South Improvement Company. A preliminary meeting was held yesterday, and a plan of proceeding agreed upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1872.

GOLD HUNTERS TO BE CHECKMATED.

Secretary Delano, in a letter to Governor Burbank, of Idaho, states he has information that a combination of men has been made to enter the region of country known as the Black Hills, in the Sioux Reservation, in reservation of the Sioux Indians, and that Federal officers encourage the movement. He says these reports for this locality have valuable mineral deposits and quantities of timber. The Indians are already apprehensive and trouble may ensue. Hence, by direction of the President, he requests the governor to cause a stop to be put to any combinations of this character against the law. The Secretary has also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, with the view of securing the aid of the military in checking these expeditions.

SHIP CERTIFICATES DECLARED VOID.

Secretary Delano, in a letter to Commissioner Walker of the Indian Bureau, says all the so-called scrip issued under the treaty at Laporte, Wisconsin, September, '54, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and Mississippi, except the original scrip issued to the half breeds, and clearly established practice in issuing it, under the construction given, as in his opinion is required by the law authorizing it, and for its validity, even for the purpose of determining the identity of persons entitled to the benefits of the treaty of 1854, which directs the location and construction of the treaty under the decision of Secretary Usher. Secretary Delano directs that all of the so-called scrip, except the Gilbert scrip, be cancelled, and that the proper entries of lands made with such scrip unpatented be cancelled. The Secretary gives directions how persons claiming the benefits of the fourth clause of the second article of the treaty shall proceed in the matter.

ARMY OFFICER DEAD.

Major General John M. Oliver, who served under General Sherman during the war, died this morning of consumption of the lungs. He will be buried at Penn Yan, N. Y.

THE INCOME TAX.

The repeal of income tax provided for in the Senate bill reducing taxation is to take effect immediately on the enactment of the bill, although the collection of internal revenue taxes named therein is fixed from and after the 1st of July next.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN VENEZUELA.

The two steamers belonging to the Venezuelan Steam Navigation Company, which were seized by the insurgent government some time ago, have been taken possession of by the United States steamer Shawmut, Capt. Potter. The United States Consul being also on board. The flag was hoisted over them, and after a day or two they were placed in the charge of Mr. Harriman, the secretary of the company. It is understood that this action was taken by direction of our government.

THE CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

The President will to-morrow send to the House of Representatives a reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the trial conviction and sentence of Dr. Howard by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The documents are voluminous, beginning with December, 1869. They show much interest on the part of our Government in the matter, and not a little difficulty existed to determine whether the Doctor was really a citizen of the United States. Our Government has asked for but has not yet received a copy of proceedings of the court martial before which Dr. Howard was tried. The Spanish Minister says on information received from Cuba, that Howard did not there enrol himself as a foreigner, as required by the the law of 1870. There are, however, other papers tending to show his American citizenship. It is evident that the Secretary of State is not clear on that point. He has, however, instructed our Minister D'Athans at Madrid to bring this case to the attention of the Spanish Government, and to point out the fact that Howard is a native citizen of the United States, and to remonstrate against the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in his case as a violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, and to ask for his immediate release.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Vote on Its Adoption to be Reconsidered in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 30, 1872.

The consolidation bill is still in the Senate. Humphreys proposes to reconsider it Monday evening for the purpose of amendment, and to await public expression upon the South Side.

LOVE, POVERTY, DEATH.

Sad End of a Massachusetts Romance.

BOSTON, March 31.—In a boarding house on Friday, the wife of Thomas Williams, a mechanic, whom she had labored to support and nurse during a long and incurable illness, died in his presence from an overdose of laudanum taken to quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to call for assistance, and expired the next day. Mrs. Williams is said to have married against the will of her parents, wealthy residents of Newport, who cast her off but will be buried there. A letter came after the assistance too long withheld. The bodies were taken to Newport for burial

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The entire session of the Assembly this morning was spent in considering the bill to oblige all persons holding naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court in October, '68, and by the Superior Court in September and October of that year to prove the legality of their papers. The bill was strongly supported and was finally ordered to a third reading, with no change except to provide that title to real property shall not be effected by the discovery of fraud in naturalization papers.

ANNEXATION.

The Consolidating Act—The Advantages to the South Side—Indignation Meeting.

The passage of the act annexing the South Side boroughs to Pittsburgh formed the main topic of conversation on the streets yesterday and on Saturday. Particularly was the matter canvassed in the boroughs, and while many of the people grumbled about the manner in which the bill had been passed, yet few could be found who, at heart, did not indorse the measure. The most bitter of the opponents of the bill confessed that they were not acquainted with its features, and this fact seemed to add fuel to the opposition flame. For the information of all concerned we print the act, which is as follows:

A supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the boroughs of Temperanceville, St. Clair, Allentown, Union, Mount Washington, Birmingham, Monongahela, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh and West Pittsburgh are hereby annexed to the city of Pittsburgh and made part thereof.

SEC. 2. That the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh is hereby required to issue his proclamation to the qualified electors of said boroughs for an election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, for members of Select and Common Councils of said city in the districts hereby annexed, which said proclamation shall be issued at least ten days before said election, and be published in the official papers of said city and by handbills to be posted in each of said districts; said election to be held under the same rules and regulations as other elections are now held in the city of Pittsburgh for members of Councils. The number of members of Select and Common Council to which such districts shall be severally entitled, shall be ascertained and appointed by the third and fourth sections of the act entitled "An act supplementary to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh," approved April 1, 1868, and the members of Councils so elected upon presentation of certificates of election shall be entitled to be immediately sworn in as members of the City Councils. Provided, that the boroughs of Birmingham and East Birmingham shall each be entitled to four members of Select Councils, until after the next apportionment of representation is made.

SEC. 3. That the act entitled "An act to authorize the consolidation of adjacent territory with the city of Pittsburgh," approved the May 10th, 1871, except so far as the same is repealed by this act, is hereby made part hereof, and that same shall be construed as to be in harmony with this act.

SEC. 4. That this act shall not go into effect until after the election for councilmen, to be held in October, and the officers of the several boroughs shall continue in office until the first day of January, 1873, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the several boroughs.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect May 10, 1871.

This act is entitled an act to authorize the consolidation of adjacent territory with the city of Pittsburgh. The first section provides that the city could admit any borough, township or portion of a township in the county under certain conditions, among which were that the application should be made to Councils of Pittsburgh by an ordinance, or by petition of citizens of the population of two-thirds, previous to which the question should be submitted to a vote of the people. [This portion of the bill, it will be observed, is repealed by the act of May 10.] The second section provides that the new districts should proceed to elect its proper number of Councilmen, and that the inhabitants shall thereafter have all the rights and privileges of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and subject to all laws, ordinances, etc. The second section provides that no tax shall be levied by the city, nor that if any township or portion thereof admitted to the city shall have less than eight thousand population, it shall become a part of the ward or wards to which it may be adjacent. The third section provides that Councils shall fix the representation in Councils of the new districts, and in case of error shall correct same until the next apportionment is made.) The fourth section defines what territory may be annexed. The fifth provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the districts which may be annexed, and also provides that the District Court fix the rate of taxation for each borough or township, which shall continue until the separate indebtedness ascertained is paid. Section six defines the duties of Assessors, and provides that only two-third rates shall be charged upon such property as is marked rural.

THE BALANCE.

Looking from an unprejudiced stand-point at the consolidation act, it does not appear such a terrible affair as some of the ardent opponents of the measure would have the people believe. Any sacrifice in the matter of annexing the boroughs is more than offset by the city, while the advantages gained by the former are manifold. As the act does not go into effect until next January, ample time is allowed for correct any defects which may become apparent.

The boroughs will be fully represented in councils, and the city will have a voice in the apportionment which must be made under the law of 1868. The Birminghams having the largest populations of any of the annexed boroughs will probably be allowed four Select Councilmen, two for each of their wards or precincts, while the other boroughs are allowed two each. The value of the property belonging to the several boroughs is to be assessed by a board of citizens, to be appointed in the consolidation which brought Lawrenceville into the city. Rural property has all the advantages of the two-thirds valuation and also of the provision requiring the consent of two-thirds of the property owners before streets and avenues are opened. The Penn avenue act will, of course, be available to the boroughs, and will enable them to have large and extensive street improvements made, and ten years' time given them on their assessments. The increased facilities for protection against fire which the annexed boroughs will enjoy are manifest and do not need specification. The fire alarm telegraph will be promptly extended to the new wards, so that the whole city will enjoy the advantages of that most admirable system. The paid fire department, too, which has proved such a success in this city, will be extended to the South side. This latter fact, with the experience the boroughs have had in the way of extensive fires, should be one of the most potent arguments in favor of consolidation.

In the way of police arrangements the boroughs will certainly be better off. That at times the need of officers has been seriously felt there can be no question. Persons who published in the daily papers are fully aware. Many of the large mill owners have on sundry occasions, such as pay day, &c., been compelled to bring special policemen from this city to preserve order.

These are but a few of the benefits which the boroughs will derive from annexation. The great cry raised about increased taxes is without foundation. The rate will be the same in at "first cost," and the reflecting man will see in a moment that they have made a decidedly good bargain.

THE INDIGNATION M

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1872.

ATTENTION is directed to the testimony of Governor GEARY and Colonel FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth, before the Committee appointed to investigate the EXANS matter, printed in another part of this paper.

TO-DAY, Hon. GEORGE H. ANDERSON will introduce in the State Senate a bill providing for the better care and treatment of insane and indigent prisoners in the county jail and the several station houses in the county. The act is a necessary one, and should be made a law before the adjournment of the Legislature.

IN nearly all the countries of Europe, the primary education of the people is being made compulsory, and passing more and more under the direct control of the State. The Swiss Council of State, a week or two ago, passed a resolution by which the schools of that republic are to be in future brought under the supervision of the confederation, instead of being, as heretofore, left to the care of the respective cantons. The compulsory system, it is understood, will be rigidly enforced. What about our own six millions of illiterates, Messieurs Legislators?

A MOVEMENT is understood to be on foot in Philadelphia to test the question whether the adjournment of the State Legislature last winter from Friday of one week until Wednesday of the next did not adjourn it out of existence. The friends of the Market Street Railroad in that city have raised the issue that the bill which was lately passed, permitting the Union Line to construct an additional track on Market street, is unconstitutional, on the grounds that the Legislature had previously adjourned for a longer period than that allowed by the constitution, and had, therefore, no constitutional existence at the time of the passage of the measure. The matter is to be tested in the Supreme Court; and, although there is little doubt how it will eventuate, still it is well to have the question once for all decided.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the Black Hills gold excitement, of which we some time ago made mention, was gotten up by a set of unscrupulous speculators—some of them, it is to be feared, Federal office-holders—for their own selfish purposes. General STANLEY, who is in command of the district in which the reservation is embraced, has written an official letter contradicting the reports of the discovery of gold; the Secretary of the Territory of Dakota has published a circular to the same effect; and General HANCOCK, who commands the military department, has issued a proclamation warning intending expeditionists that under no circumstances will they be allowed to enter the region in question, while our treaty obligations with the Sioux Indians remain unchanged. The government at Washington has also instructed the territorial and military authorities to take all possible precautions to protect the reservation from any incursion of the whites, even if it should become necessary to employ United States troops in doing so.

THERE is a generally expressed desire that some arrangement may be consummated between the government and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which the operations of the Signal Service may be continued and extended. The present contract expires on the third of June. It is doubtful whether there is any department of the government in which the public money has been expended to better advantage than in this important service. Since the transmission of weather reports began, and the system of cautionary signals was introduced, it is known that immense amounts of property, maritime and otherwise, have been preserved from destruction—probably, also, scores of lives saved—in consequence of the timely warnings given. "Old Probabilities" has become an almost absolute necessity of our civilization, and the money required to continue the Signal Service in operation, when contrasted with the numerous important advantages and benefits which it confers, is a mere bagatelle. Let the government practice economy and retrenchment in all wise ways, but to discontinue the Signal Service on any grounds, would be parsimony of the most short-sighted and costly description.

THE Convention fever bids fair to become pretty nearly as general as the investigation mania. The latest call that has been issued is one for a convention of colored citizens, to meet at Washington on the sixth of May, composed of one delegate from each Congressional district, for the purpose of organizing "a national league of the rank and file for the protection and maintenance of their rights within the limits of their respective parties," whatever that somewhat vague and indefinite declaration may mean. It is to be strictly a convention of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, distinct notice being given to commissioned officers of all grades that their presence is not desirable. It is not likely that the call will elicit any general response from the brave and sensible men who composed the rank and file of our army. No movement based on so clannish and exclusive a spirit as that which pervades this call, whatever may be the objects had in view, will be found to succeed. Large numbers of our soldiers who came out of the army with bars or stars on their shoulders, went into it as privates, winning every step of their promotion by gallant and heroic conduct. Nor, so far as we have knowledge, have the claims of the private soldier, either upon the country or on the political party to which he belonged, been ignored since the close of the war. The movement will in all probability be a failure.

THE bill for the consolidation of the South Side boroughs with Pittsburgh, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, and only awaits the signature of the Governor, ought to afford great relief to the citizens of the South Side. This subject has been a troublesome one for several years past, because, while there has been a clear majority in favor of annexation, no definite plan could be agreed upon between the several municipalities as to exactly how or when they should come in. There have been a few active men who have opposed consolidation, and thrown obstacles in the way of its accomplishment, but the mass of the people, especially the property holders, have been steadily in favor of it. Indeed, there are few men who have not had the intelligence to see that consolidation was inevitable, and that it could not be long delayed. In this situation of affairs, a number of influential gentlemen took it upon themselves to visit Harrisburg and secure the passage of the bill, the provisions of which are herewith printed. Some objection has been made to the hasty manner in which the bill was passed, but in view of the fact that the Legislature adjourns in a few days, it became necessary to act promptly. Whatever may be said in regard to the manner of its passage, the bill itself does not contain a single unfair provision, and we can see no reason why it should not receive the signature of the Governor. As the measure will be largely beneficial to the great mass of the people interested, and as no one will be injured in the least, it ought to be promptly approved. The so-called "indignation" meeting of Saturday evening, a report of which is given elsewhere, developed no opposition which did not already exist, and it is evident that there were many present at the meeting who were in favor of annexation. The anti-consolidationists will no doubt be given ample time to lay their complaints before the Governor, while in the meantime the friends of the measure will urge its early approval.

The Connecticut election takes place to-day. The State has always been close, and there is but little margin for conjecture with reference to the result. There has been a vigorous canvass, and the questions at issue have been thoroughly discussed. It is the general impression that the Republican ticket will be elected. The party is a unit. No divisions or jealousies, either on local or national grounds, have entered into the campaign. Still, it is not impossible that the minor elements of temperance and labor reform, where so few votes are required to make the difference between victory and defeat, may turn the scales against us. On the other hand, it is not improbable that the Democratic party will be found to have lost strength both by its change of candidates and change of platform. It certainly seems to have failed to rouse this year the enthusiasm of the Bourbon section of the party, which, during the last ten years, honestly accepted the enunciations of principle put forth in the platforms of their conventions, and is consequently at a loss to understand the present change. Taking into consideration, however, the surprising evenness with which the two great parties are matched—the actual average difference having been but seven votes in the last six elections, out of a total of upwards of ninety-six thousand—if it is impossible to predict the outcome with any degree of certainty. Both parties have made special efforts to obtain an advantage in the Legislature, not merely because it is possible the State ticket may depend upon it, but also because there is a United States Senator to be chosen. Last year the Senate stood thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats, and the House one hundred and thirty Republicans to one hundred and nine Democrats. A change of three senatorial districts this year would give the Democrats a majority in the Senate, and a change of even six Republican towns, where two Representatives are elected, would turn the tide in the House. Of this, however, there is little danger. There is no room for over-confidence, but neither is there any occasion for depression. Everything looks favorable, and we fully expect to have in due time the pleasure of chronicling a pronounced and decisive Republican victory.

MR. GREELEY'S MANIFESTO.

The first effect produced on most readers by the manifesto of HORACE GREELEY and his confidantors, (published in Saturday's COMMERCIAL), announcing their concurrence in the principles lately promulgated by the "Liberal Republicans" of Missouri, and their purpose of participating in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, will probably be one of astonishment, not unmingled with suspicion, at the strange and unnatural spectacle presented of the great champion of protection to home industry billing and cooing with perhaps the most ultra free-trader in the country—Colonel W. M. GROSVENOR, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee, to whom the pronunciamento is addressed. Mr. GREELEY may be perfectly satisfied as to the elevated character of the motives by which he is animated, but he will be likely to experience a good deal of difficulty in convincing the people that he has not—to call it by its mildest name—made a grave mistake. The masses of the country are accustomed to think for themselves—are clear of perception, sober of judgment, strong of conviction, and stable of purpose—and it is more than doubtful whether, notwithstanding the respect and esteem of widely entertained for him in consequence of his past services to the nation, he will be able to make any considerable portion of the people believe that he is actuated only by devotion to the best interests of the country.

With the exception of its gratuitous and wholly unwarrantable fling at the Philadelphia Convention, the manifesto itself contains comparatively little that is objectionable. The main points therein set forth have already been repeatedly pressed by the President upon the attention of Congress and the country. He has brought thieves and corruptionists to book, wherever found; he has done much to reform and purify the Civil Service; his last Message contained a strong recommendation for the passage of an Amnesty Act; he has protected all citizens of whatever class or color, in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges; and while his administration has not been faultless, it has in the main been honest, impartial and economical—one under which the whole country has greatly advanced and prospered.

We do not undervalue the great services of Mr. GREELEY, nor underestimate his popularity and the influence he exerts. But the people are not apt to be swayed by light and transient causes. They believe the President is trying to administer public affairs carefully and conscientiously; and if he should receive the nomination at Philadelphia, as now seems every way probable, they will support him with perhaps even more heartiness than when he came to them a new and untried candidate for their favor. We have had no sympathy with the attempts in some quarters made to drive the reformers out of the Republican party, to cover up abuses, or to postpone important legislation until after the Presidential election. Some of the strongest opposition to some of the best principles of the party has come from persons claiming to be its leaders, and it is pretty safe to assume that to their unwisdom the Cincinnati movement itself is in a considerable degree owing. But the people are wiser and more patriotic than they, and will not fail to discriminate between the administration's practical measures of economy and honesty, and the mere imbecile wordiness of some of its professed supporters. On the other hand, too, they are equally competent to estimate at its true worth the unjustifiable and malicious assaults to which the President has been subjected, and they will be likely to resent with unmistakeable emphasis the imputation that the forty millions of intelligent people in this country are to be hindered of their "free expression" of opinion or choice on any matter of public interest or concern. Moreover, it is a great pity that a letter professedly written in the interest of the highest purposes of national welfare should almost in its first sentence, violate the actual truth of things by intimating that the President was making a personal matter of his re-nomination, and keeping wholly out of sight his reiterated declaration that "more than anything else he desired the continuance of the Republican party in power as he believed it essential to the security and prosperity of the country; and so far as one in his position properly could, he would do all in his power to assist in the election of the nominee of the convention, whoever it might be."

MINISTER WASHBURNE IN A NEW CHARACTER.

If the world is ever to know the difficulties and various annoyances with which the American representative in France had to contend during the two sieges of Paris, and for some time afterwards, Mr. WASHBURNE must become the chronicler of his own acts and sufferings. Manifestly the most lively imagination, building upon known facts, and aided by the most familiar acquaintance with French character, would quite fail to comprehend the harrassing realities of the position. Some readers, no doubt, remember that even M. FAVRE once gave some countenance to the absurd suspicion that Mr. WASHBURNE unduly sympathized with the Commune. The truth is that many failed to appreciate the courage which enabled the American Minister, in the performance of the duties which he owed to others, to remain in Paris at the risk of his life, when all other persons of his class either left the country, or took refuge in Versailles. To M. FAVRE the suspicious circumstance in the American's conduct was his use of civil terms in a letter of private business addressed to one of the chiefs of the insurgents. It is hardly surprising to learn on conclusive authority that Mr. WASHBURNE at one time was also generally suspected of being an agent of the Prussian Government. The charge found place in the newspapers during the war among the various rumors of the day, but it seemed so absurd that probably no one anticipated that it would ever be again referred to after the restoration of peace and sanity in France. This was a mistake. Quite recently, when the committee of the National Assembly on the escape of the Emperor from Metz examining M. FAVRE, one of the members of the committee asked the witness, "What ought to be thought of the opinion generally spread abroad that the American Minister was employed in transmitting the money for the payment of the Prussian spies in Paris?" In reply FAVRE said "it was the first time he had ever heard such a fact spoken of. The Minister of the United States always showed himself very friendly toward us. It is, however, true," added the witness, "that I have seen persons in a very equivocal situation placed under his protection." As an illustration of this remark M. FAVRE stated that he had once caused the *aide de camp* of an American General to be arrested on suspicion, and had released him on the interposition of Mr. WASHBURNE, though he still retained his suspicion that the officer had given the Germans at Malmaison notice of an attack which was to be made upon them. M. FAVRE closed his remarks on the subject with the words—"that Mr. WASHBURNE was in relations with the Germans, is certain; he represented them in Paris. That culpable acts of complaisance were the consequence of these relations I have had suspicions but I have no proof."

To most readers of the deposition it will seem plain enough that the late French Minister of Foreign Affairs intended or was at least willing to make the impression that in his opinion Mr. WASHBURNE really did take advantage of his official position to serve the German invaders. The manner too in which, it is intimated, he rendered them aid is one of the least dignified and most discreditable. However, neither the direct charge of the rabble nor M. FAVRE's candid insinuations will do Mr. WASHBURNE any harm, and the subject seems worthy of mention chiefly as one of the curiosities of recent French history. The American Minister's official patronage of the Germans in Paris appears to have been an unpardonable offense in the eyes not only of the passionate and unreasoning French populace, but of a portion of the nation from whom better things were to be expected. Both during and since the war, his zeal in behalf of his German clients has called forth some very singular comments from the French press. That he should all the time have been acting as superintendent of Prussian spies may to such people seem slight additional evidence of depravity. But we prefer the suggestion of a German contemporary that neither M. FAVRE nor any other intelligent Frenchman really believes the infamous charge; they simply lack the moral courage to tell their ignorant compatriots that the old clamor about spies and traitors was for the most part mere delusion. BURNSIDE was no doubt the general whose *aide-de-camp* was arrested by FAVRE on suspicion.

A NEW YORK gentleman has invented a printing ink which, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, has all the properties of ordinary copying fluid. The printing executed with it is clear and brilliant before and after copying. A common letter-press book answers for the transfer, and the copy comes off with distinctness. The invention meets a want of steamship, railroad and express companies and merchants who desire to retain duplicates of manifests and other important papers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There has recently been published a book containing only a synopsis of the decisions made during the year 1871, on the subject of life and accident insurance, and it makes an immense octavo volume. Yet this covers but a comparatively small class of cases, by no means as large as fire insurance, or any one of many other branches of the law. The ordinary human mind starts aghast at the thought of what the law library of the future will come to be.

An ardent young lover of Burlington, Vermont, has broken off his engagement, because, strangely enough, it costs him too much for cigars. He had a habit of carrying his Havanas loose in a side pocket, and somehow could never part from Jemima after an evening's sparking without mashing several of them to pieces.

In his own forcible, straightforward way H. G. says that "the simple failure of a Savings Bank is presumptive proof of villainy." He will not admit of any palliation or excuse that may be offered by the managers of such an institution, and exclaims: "If loss has been incurred, unless by naked burglary, they cannot be innocent."

A citizen of Danbury, Conn., mellowed to a state of profuse geniality by many social drinks, invited a large company of the "splen'd f'lers" with whom he had partaken, to come and dine with him next day. The next day arrived, and a local paper says that, "when he got home from the store at noon, he was startled to find various strange people carelessly strewn from the gate to the stoop, and spread out on the yard in groups of twos and threes. The first impression was that something sickening had happened, but upon learning the true state of affairs, he was so overpowered by gratitude that he cheerfully engaged with his estimable wife in pouring hot water on those of the assembly who seemed impervious to milder arguments.

Enough of the paternal principle remains in the Austrian Government to induce it to protect the health of the Board of Stockbrokers by forbidding them to transact any business "after the close of day." Thus do the Viennese wake up of mornings fresh and invigorated, while the midnight brawlers of the New York Fifth Avenue Hotel Gold Room rouse from restless slumber drowsy, feverish and fretful.

In Connecticut some anonymous individual has been trying to euchre a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New London county, by writing him this portentous note: "I hold the cards to defeat your election, which I shall proceed to do unless I receive a check payable to my order before Wednesday, March 27, for $100."

Jay Gould's last access of fortune was—so to speak—the financial Moses of the recent game of Pharaoh played with Erie. At least it was cradled in the "bull rushes" on the New York and other Stock Exchanges.

Boston papers grow savage at the ignoble army of street starers, and one of them says, "a whipping post set up on the Common would find plenty of use if all the 'respectable' Boston gentlemen who habitually insult ladies received a few lashes for their impudence." Such a paragraph as that scarcely justifies the general impression that the press of that city always spoke we'el o' the Hub.

Indianapolis mourns a suspension of work on its prospective big hotel. That mammoth caravanseral was to be 195 feet on Pennsylvania street by 202 feet on Ohio street and an incalculable number of stories high. The failure of the directors of the enterprise arose from their inability to finish a $200,000 structure with $100,000 of capital. On a new financial basis, however, they promise to more carefully complete what has been so extravagantly carried thus far.

Jacksonville, Florida, papers make the allegation, that two hundred and thirty alligator skins were received there the other day.

An agent of the wonderful Barnum menagerie has arrived at San Francisco, bringing with him two enormous alligators, five smaller ones, a young South American tiger, a Mexican deer, a chameleon, and five iguanas. One of the alligators weighs about 1,200 pounds, and is of course, the largest ever caught.

The Collector of the town of Olive, on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, had a legal process in the nature of a detainer to serve on a train which stopped within the limits of his bailiwick. So he and his men went slyly to work to pass a chain through the back end of the rear car, but before it could be fastened to anything substantial, the engineer was made aware of how matters stood, and he threw the throttle wide open, and started the train with a jump. The effect on the Collector and those who had hold of the loose end of the chain, was the same as that on the Indians who attempted to capture a train on the Pacific Road with a lariat.

Curling "soap root," as a substitute for stuffing hair mattresses, is an extensive branch of manufacture in California, and is rapidly increasing. Mattresses filled with it ought to be self-washing.

An artless newspaper man, who lately bought a few sausages, thus relates his troubles: I got them sausages home without getting bit; and I cut them apart and left them. In the morning I visited them. Three of 'em had cuddled up together, and were sleeping sweetly. Two of 'em had crawled to my milk pail and were lapping the milk, and one, a black and white one, was on the back fence trying to catch an English sparrow. I drowned the whole lot.

PERSONAL.

The death of Mrs. Sanford, of Stevensville, Sullivan county, a few days since, occurred most peculiarly. Deceased was a widow, aged about seventy, living on a small farm. She went out of her house one day last week, saying to her daughter she would throw a little salt to their sheep about the door. Not returning soon, the daughter looked for her, and found her lying apparently lifeless, with a large buck sheep standing by her. Being joined by a young lady, the daughter went to her mother's assistance, when they were attacked by the sheep, which butted them so severely that their combined efforts were barely able to resist the assault. When rescued, Mrs. Sanford was found terribly battered about the head and chest, and she died soon after. The animal belonged to a neighbor, and had never before been known as vicious.

Strong hopes are entertained of the recovery of Professor Morse.

Vice President Colfax is said to have stopped smoking altogether and has reduced his system of letter writing to the smallest possible limits. He now spends his leisure more recreatively, playing with his infant son.

So great a risk should not be incurred, as to let Parepa-Rosa and her husband, Mr. Santley, Nillson, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Wm. Castle, Ma'lle Duval, Messrs. Capoul, Jamet, Barre and ever so many more musical celebrities all go to Europe on the same steamer, which they are booked to do on May the 4th. Suppose a calamity befel that vessel, what should we do for opera? We like to have these warblers strike the C above the line, but it would be sad to have the sea strike them in such a way as to send them to the bottom.

Mr. John Goss, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, is to be made "Sir John" for the skillful way in which he played on the occasion of the Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Won't Lady Goss think all her little Goss-lings eggnots after that?

A dress coat made thirty-seven years ago by Andrew Johnson is now in the possession of Mr. H. Davis, of Freeport, Illinois.

Mr. I. A. Loui, of Centralia, Illinois, prides himself on the ownership of a Cremona violin made in 1532. This is probably the oldest instrument of the kind in existence, and yet it is not "the first fiddle" that so many people always want to be playing.

The New York *Star* cruelly says of Nilsson: "She did not go out in a blaze of glory. On the contrary, she flickered down very much like a played-out candle. 'Hamlet' may do for Paris, but New York wants none of it. As a second-class burlesque, it might draw well at a minstrel shop, but as a first-rate opera it was small potatoes, and few in a heap."

Speaking of the Boston audiences that last week went to hear Mr. Forrest, the *Advertiser* of that city says: "They made a special point, of course, of applauding violently almost every special feature of his impersonations, and of coolly ignoring what was best."

Sir Francis Ronalds, now ninety years of age, and a member of the recently instituted Society of Telegraph Engineers, proposed a system of electric telegraphy so early as 1815. He erected miles of experimental wires in the private grounds about his house and in 1823 published a book, now very scarce, in which he said the day would come when the King at Brighton might communicate with the Ministers in London as quickly as if he were within the metropolis. In those days many of his acquaintances had serious doubts about his sanity.

George Leaman, a submarine diver, employed on a wreck in the North Riverat New York, came to his death last Thursday while at his perilous work. He had made no signal to those above for about ten minutes, when fears were felt of some accident having happened and he was hauled up. It was found that the breathing tube had burst, and that he had suffocated in his air tight suit of rubber mail.

Lord Mayo, the assassinated Viceroy of India, realized the great risk attending his position and used to say that he was, at all events, as safe in India as when Chief Secretary of Ireland, where he was accustomed to receive hundreds of threatening letters. When begged at Simla to carry at least a heavy walking-stick—with which, being a very powerful man, he might have proved a dangerous antagonist—he said that it would be but of little use if a man had resolved to kill him.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

The Charges Against Mr. Swoope Answered.

Some days ago we published a correspondence between Attorney General Williams and Hon. I. D. Shoemaker, Representative from the Twelfth Congressional District, relative to alleged abuses in the administration of the revenue laws in this district. The correspondence was originally published in the Scranton *Republican*. In a recent issue of that paper we find the following reply from Hon. H. B. Swoope:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNA.,
PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1872.

To the Editor of the Scranton Republican:

I have just been shown a copy of your paper of the 14th inst., containing an article entitled "The Revenue System Prostituted for Blackmailing Purposes," in which you use the following language:

"For four or five years past this system of plunder has been practiced upon our people, under sanction of law, until the band of pilferers has ensnared within its folds officers of the United States courts who have shared the pelf and aided in the peculation."

This is a most grave and serious charge, affecting the integrity of all the officers of the United States courts in this district. I call upon you, therefore, to make the charges specifically, name the officers and put the matter in such shape that it may be fully and impartially investigated by competent authority. It is clearly your duty as a citizen to do so, and, as one of the officers of the court, it is my duty to myself and to the government to demand that it shall be done.

You also say, in the same article, "We can cite case after case in detail of the blackmailing and infamous designs perpetrated in this manner within his (my) jurisdiction."

If you will furnish me with the facts and data in any such cases, they shall be prosecuted to the uttermost extent of the law, and if you think I am cognizant of any such case or cases and will prefer your charges against me, I shall demand and urge the fullest investigations by my superiors at Washington.

Touching the ignoring of United States Commissioners, and the sending of bills before the Grand Jury without a previous hearing, this is done in all revenue cases returned by a collector or assessor, or their deputies, and in no others. Every case from Luzerne county is based upon an information made before and returned to me by a revenue officer, in strict conformity with the law and practice in this and other districts, and with the decision of the Court in the case of the United States vs. Catherine Fuers, reported in the Internal Revenue Record, Vol. xii., page 43. Moreover, it is not correct that these parties are brought to Pittsburgh for trial. By a rule of Court, all cases originating in your county, are tried at Williamsport, unless moved elsewhere by consent, and after bills are found the bail is taken by United States Commissioners in your county. Since I have been in office I have done everything in my power to accommodate the bar and people of Luzerne county in this respect. The rule was made at my instance, and has been strictly adhered to by me.

Another erroneous statement consists in saying that the parties indicted have been compelled to pay large sums in compromise, rather than incur the inconvenience and exposure of a trial. In the great majority of the cases from your county there have been no compromises *until after trial and conviction*. I have then, as an act of kindness to the defendants, caused sentence to be suspended until they could arrange with the authorities at Washington.

What are supposed to be faults and errors in the officers whose duty it is to enforce the revenue laws, are the faults of the laws themselves. They are exceedingly harsh and severe, reversing all the ordinary rules of criminal law, and making the proceedings inquisitorial and summary, so that an officer executing their provisions necessarily seems tyrannical and unjust. The merest technical violations are pushed with great severity, involving imprisonment in nearly every instance, and if executed without discrimination, would send nearly every man engaged in the whisky and tobacco business to jail. I have endeavored carefully to distinguish between technical violations and cases of fraud, and have uniformly recommended the compromise of the first or such terms as were compatible with the ability and circumstances of the defendant and the character of the case.

As to informers, I have no knowledge of any common informers operating in this judicial district. In your county there is a regularly commissioned operative of the Secret Service Division of the United States, whose duty it is to work up all cases of violation of the acts of Congress. Of course, in doing so he must employ other parties, but they act directly under his authority, and he and his chiefs are responsible. I have always discouraged informers—have sent several to the penitentiary—and do not desire to encourage any matter of public interest or concern. Moreover, it is a great pity that a letter professedly written in the interest of the highest purposes of national welfare should almost in its first sentence, violate the actual truth of things by intimating that the President was making a personal matter of his re-nomination, and keeping wholly out of sight his reiterated declaration that "more than anything else he desired the continuance of the Republican party in power as he believed it essential to the security and prosperity of the country; and so far as one in his position properly could, he would do all in his power to assist in the election of the nominee of the convention, whoever it might be."

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
H. B. SWOOPE.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatisms, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their morphitic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them, speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF,
For the Sick, Invalid and Convalescent. Also, for persons or children of weak constitutions, nothing is more strengthening than this extract.
Also recommended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts the nutritive properties of the finest fresh beef. One quarter teaspoonful will make a cup of the best beef tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been analyzed by the most finished chemists in Europe. One pound possesses the nutritive properties of 36 pounds of fresh beef, and will keep in any climate.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

PURE WHITE LEAD,
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Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine,
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.
Varnishes of all kinds,
Varnishes of all kinds,
Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City.
Cheaper than Elsewhere in the City.
At Fleming's Drug Store,
At Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
84, 84, 84, 84,
MARKET STREET, MARKET STREET.

POTASH, IN CASKS,
CASTILE SOAP. Genuine,
BLUE VITRIOL,
OXALIC ACID,
SUMAC, SPONGES,
SAL AMMONIAC,
GUM SHELLAC,
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George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, for deposits paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
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NOS. 197 AND 199.
Millinery and Straw Goods.
ALL THE LATEST
SPRING STYLES
OF
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Hats and Bonnets,
In all Grades, Now Arriving.
FLOWERS.
Fine French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons and Feathers, in the new shades just out, an elegant assortment.
Gros Grain and Taffette Ribbons, all widths, shades and qualities.
Trimming Silks, Corded Satins, Torquoise and Silk Velvets in new shades.
Colored English Crapes, for bows.
Black Silk Nett, Plain and Spotted.
Grenadines and Bereges.
Colored Sash Ribbons at bargains.
NEW GOODS
ARRIVING EVERY DAY.
LATEST NOVELTIES,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS OUT.
Our customers, friends and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock, assuring to all equal attention.
Open Saturday Evening Until 8 O'Clock.
LIPPINCOTT'S
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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, March 30, 1872.

The closing week ends the first quarter of the year. It has been marked by a more than usually active demand for money, occasioned in the Eastern markets by the very high prices of all stocks, which had to be lugged through at whatever rate or cost; at home by the large advance in all departments of the iron trade, with a corresponding activity in manufactures and increased demand for working capital, and in the West principally by the exceptionally large amount of pork packed and held off the market. With the first of April settlements completed, we look for a large flow of currency from the country banks, as the farming community, mostly affected by these settlements, usually deposit their surplus funds in local banks on six months and one year certificates bearing interest, thus giving the banks control of the floating capital for a specified time, and usually leaving them in a richer condition by the middle of April than they were before.

The weather brightens somewhat, and a gentle thaw goes on during the day. As the farmers report three feet of frozen ground, it acts as a shield, throwing off all the water into the small streams, which are reported running quite full, notwithstanding the lack of rain. With this condition of things, a good twelve hours rain would give us a full river, and the much needed, long looked for rise to let out the almost innumerable flotilla of coal boats and barges awaiting transportation to the lower river cities.

The long continued cold cannot but affect the coming harvest season, as scarcely anything has yet been done by farmers towards plowing or planting, throwing the harvest late into the season with more than usual uncertainty as to the result; and as every intelligent wholesale merchant governs the extent of his credits to country dealers by the most reliable information he can get as to the prospect of the farm crops, knowing that their ability to meet their indebtedness depends directly upon the ability of the farmer to buy and pay with his crops, the immediate future condition of the weather and the resultant aspect of general agriculture will have a greater bearing on the tone of trade than is ordinarily supposed.

The air will soon be pungent with the sassafras and balsamic odors and with the opening buds will come a verified and healthful trade.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾
New 7s	109¾	110¼
Gold	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	115¾

There has been to-day a heavy demand for currency from country bankers in every direction. Bank notes became so scarce during the day that only those having good balances could be accommodated, while parties bringing in eastern exchange, expecting to get bank notes in return, had to return empty handed or order the currency direct from New York. We heard of eastern checks being offered at ¼ per cent. discount, with no one able to buy. This drain of legal tenders will draw down bank reserves so close that there will be little hope of getting discounts during the coming week.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 30, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Canton		73½		73¾	73½	
Pacific Union Tel.		23¾		23¾	23¾	
Quicksilver		25¾		25¾		
Pacific Mail	62¾	64	63½	63½	63¾	64
Adams Express		57		57		
Wells Fargo Ex		78		78		
American Express		58		58		
United States Ex		54		54		
New York Central	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	100¾	101
N. Y. Central scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	95¼	95¼	94¾
Erie	22¾	23	22¾	23	23	23
Hudson	114¾	114¾	114¾	115	115	114¾
Michigan Central		97		97		
Michigan Southern	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	97½	97¾
Illinois Central		132		132		
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾		92¾
Chicago & North'w	84¾	85	84¾	85	85	85
do preferred	94¼	95	95¼	95	95¾	95¼
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Fort Wayne	92	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
do preferred	82	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Toledo		97¾		97¾		
do preferred		95¾		95¾		
Terre Haute		17		17		
do preferred		37		37		
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
do preferred		117¾		117¾		117¾
Cleveland & Toledo		123		123		123
Wabash	24	24		24		24
Wabash preferred		44		44		44
Fort Wayne & Chicago		115		115		115
Union Pacific	38	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼

Tennessee State bonds	67
Virginia State bonds	66
North Carolina, new	38¼
North Carolina, old	37
Alabama 8s	46
Georgia 7s	85
Louisiana 6s	57
Missouri 6s	92
Canton Co.	28
Cumberland Coal	27
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	64
Mariposa	13
Mariposa preferred	25
Quicksilver	25¾
Quicksilver preferred	58
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3
New York & New Haven	215
Cumberland preferred	30
Canton Co.	73½
Pacific Union Tel.	23¾
Pacific Mail	64
Adams Express	57
Wells, Fargo & Co.	78
American Express	58
United States Ex.	54
New York Central	101
N. Y. Central scrip	94¾
Erie	23
Hudson	114¾
Michigan Central	97
Michigan Southern	97¾
Illinois Central	132
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾
Chicago & Northwestern	85
do preferred	95¼
Rock Island	107¾
Fort Wayne	92¼
do preferred	83¼
Toledo	97¾
Terre Haute	17
do preferred	37
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Cleveland & Toledo	123
Wabash	24
Wabash preferred	44
Fort Wayne & Chicago	115
Union Pacific	38¼

Gold	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113
10-40s	109¾
New 7s	110¼
Currency 6s	115¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾
Phila. and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	46¾
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	57
North Pennsylvania R. R.	80
Camden and Amboy	124
Schuylkill Navigat'n	16½
Reading	87¼

NEW YORK HOP MARKET.

March 30.—The market is very firm, with more inquiry. Sales about 500 bales at for 1871's, 40a70c; for 1870's, 20a40c; and for 1869's, 15a25c. The receipts are exceedingly small, and there are more hops going in here into the country than are being received in the interior.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	1,000
Receipts corresponding week 1871	956
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,849
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	25,333
Total receipts for same period in 1870-71	43,166
Total receipts for same period in 1869-70	31,837
Export clearances for the week	1
Total exports since September 1, 1871	3,444
Exports for the week	281
Total imports since September 1, 1871	3,494

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Flour less active; Iowa extra at $6 90a8 50. Wheat quiet; State and western $1 50a1 58; amber $1 60; white $1 80a2 00. Rye at 86c. Corn dull; mixed western 64a65c; yellow 64a65c; mixed 62a63c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Mess pork $13 00a13 25. Lard 9c. Whisky 96c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Metals — Manufactured iron unchanged; lake ingot scarce at 36¼a37c. Pig iron: Scotch $26; American $19a25. Bar at 2½c. Hoops steady. Nails quiet; $5 25; cut 10d 4½a5c; 8d 5c; horse shoe 7¼a8c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 1, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 25	1,908	393	285
Tuesday, March 26	539	303	259
Wednesday, March 27	1,254		346
Thursday, March 28	145	566	1,548
Friday, March 29	1,776		1,523
Saturday, March 30	884	454	866
Total for week	6,564	1,123	5,116
Since January 1	201,362	12,065	115,470
To March 30, 1872	216,937	13 188	120,586
Same time 1871	152,448	22,294	89,499
Same time 1870	196,440	25,494	71,166
Same time 1869	149,678	17,198	62,551
Same time 1868	222,850	9,017	55,155

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was decidedly dull, prices being very unsatisfactory, as we have before noted. The operations in crude oil have been transferred to the oil districts. This gives the market a dull appearance. By referring to our despatches from the oil regions the reader can inform himself of what is going on. The "little unpleasantness" among the oil men continues. So far no compromise has been effected. The breach is as wide as ever. The receipts of crude continue to show a falling off—still the receipts are considerably in excess of the same time last year. The exports of refined also show a material falling off.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	7,662	6,564

The following are the crude receipts from all parts, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to March 30, 1872	201,937
Same time 1871	152,448
Same time 1870	196,440
Same time 1869	149,678
Same time 1868	222,850
Same time 1867	140,900
Same time 1866	130,206
Same time 1865	32,705

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	996	1,123
Allegheny Valley Railroad	6,306	5,116
Total	7,302	6,249

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years from January 1st to March 30:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	17,198	26,494	22,295	13,188
Allegheny Valley Railroad	62,561	71,166	89,499	72,858
Total	79,749	97,660	111,794	133,774

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation, buyers being disposed to hold off. We give the nominal rates as follows: Spot 22c; S. O. first six months, 19¾c; R. O. same same time, 16¾c; R. O. all year, 12c ₱ gallon.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. In the absence of sales we quote as follows: Spot 31c; April 22c; May 22c; June 23½c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 30.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet during the entire day, with very little change in prices. Following are the sales: 2,000 bbls upper road S., 2d quarter..... 60
200 bbls upper road spot..... 3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road spot..... 3 65
1,000 bbls lower road spot..... 3 55
1,000 bbls lower road spot..... 3 50

ROUSEVILLE, March 30.—Market quiet and inactive at about $3 55.

TITUSVILLE, March 30.—Market very weak; spot offered at $3 55, without buyers.

OIL CITY, March 30.—Market dull, with more sellers than buyers; ordinary on lower road $3 55; gravity, Oil City, $3 Tool 75.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Market quiet; S. W. spot 21¾c; crude 11¼c; cases 27c; sales nones; futures: April 22c; May 22½c; June 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, March 30.—Market quiet and dull, and nothing done; May 1 options, 22c.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Refined 22¾c, and market entirely nominal; crude 12¾a13¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Refined 21¾c; April 22c; May 23¾c; June 23¾c; crude 11¼c.

OIL CITY, March 30.—Market quiet at $3 74½a3 75.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Milliken	R D Cochran	200
D C Phillips	Vesta Oil Works	740
Total		1,036

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 30, 1872.

REMARKS.—Mr. C. D. Martin, Jarrett and Palmer's East Liberty stock yards, furnishes us with the following statement of stock received for the week ending today:

Cattle	355 cars.	Horses	28 cars.
Mules	4 "	Hogs	89 "
Sheep	145 "		
Total			616 "

Cattle.

The run of cattle during the week was fair as regards numbers, but in quality they were only common. The prospect for the coming week does not seem bright. The ruling figures of the market at the close of the day were as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer $6 50 to $7; Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 50 to $6; Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75 to $5 37; Bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,500, $3 to $4 50; Stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75 to $4 75; Texas steers, $3 50 to $4 65.

Below will be found sales and purchases made during the past three days, together with the weight of the stock and prices paid:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
13	16,310	@6 12	18	19,240	@7 75
13	15,190	5 50	2 bulls	2,310	3 00
2	2,470	5 50	2	1,920	3 50
1 bull	1,000	4 30	1	1,000	4 00
13	16,550 @10 av	5 50	1 bull	1,900	4 00
3	1,670	5 50	1 drawers	5,500	4 10

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

3	4,110	7 00	2	bulls	3,570	4 00
1	bull 870	3 50	1		1,360	4 10
1	on foot	60 00	1	cow on foot		20 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD

18	20,600	5 50			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

5	8,400	5 25	1		3,670	7 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

22	42,940	6 50	17	29,700	5 87
30	39,820	@ 60	1	1,030	5 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

33	40,130	6 25	13	19,280	6 25
9	10,410	6 30	3	3,450	6 00
6	440	4 00	2	3,310	5 00
46	59,110	6 70	1	1,740	6 00
6	8,130	6 62	3	2,940	5 00
1	1,270	6 50			

Hogs.

The run of hogs was heavy during the week, the quality generally being fair. Well-posted dealers think the market will rule dull during the coming week. Below we give the ruling figures of the market at its close: Extra Philadelphia, $4 82½; good to prime Philadelphia, 4 75 to 4 80; Fair, $4 70 to $4 82; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 40 to $4 50; still-fed hogs, $4 25 to $4 40; rough to common, $4 to $4 20.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
69	15,490	@4 90	36	7,850	@4 45
69	11,390	4 50	13	2,910	4 00
82	12,080	4 55	69	13,170	4 45

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

131	26,610	@4 55	12	2,350	5 00
59	13,630	5 00	17	3,240	4 35
97	20,080	4 65	18	3,770	5 00
38	6,720	4 45	18	2,400	4 45
60	15,050	4 50	23	5,340	4 65

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

80	22,490	4 80	50	12,230	5 00
70	16,350	4 85	4	620	4 50
90	22,510	5 00	54	10,720	4 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

25	5,200	4 90	34	8,660	4 75
7	1,220	4 75	2	620	5 50
14	2,920	4 80	40	8,300	4 50
20	6,980	4 55	60	11,760	4 50
13	2,780	4 60			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

8	2,250	4 90	84	21,740	4 85
7	1,650	4 90	35	8,780	4 75
65	13,480	4 50	56	13,580	4 65
124	28,480	4 85	84	21,740	5 00
28 stillers	29,640	4 45			

JOHN F. BEYENTHALER BOUGHT

62	14,120	@ 5 20	92	23,090	5 37
90	24,270	5 60	74	19,900	5 25
16	3,560	5 60	16	3,740	5 25
80	20,800	5 50	84	20,720	5 37

A. M.

96	23,040	@5 50	84	20,720	5 37

nessee State bonds		67			
n. new		66			
th Carolina, July		38¼			
th Carolina, April		37			
ssee, Hiwd & Rec		46			
arieus		115			
ne Jersey Central		118			
ion Pacific	38	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 30, 1872.

The market for raw irons of all descriptions continues firm, with but few transactions to report. Rates are a quite liberal, but mostly required to fill old contracts. Prices for forged irons are about the same as last week. Foundry irons are becoming very scarce, and prices have advanced one to two dollars per ton.

We have the following sales to report:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

300 tons western cold short	$50 00—4 mos
200 tons No. 1 mill	50 00—4 mos
200 tons No. 1 mill	51 00—4 mos
130 tons extra open gray red short	51 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 mill	50 00—4 mos
100 tons mottled	49 00—4 mos
80 tons extra open gray red short	51 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 2 mill	50 00—4 mos
60 tons No. 1 mill red short	50 00—4 mos

Eastern Anthracite.

200 tons close gray	$47 00—4 mos
100 tons forge	50 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry	52 00—4 mos
60 tons No. 1 foundry	54 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	54 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 Sheridan	50 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	50 00—4 mos
70 tons No. 2 foundry	51 00—4 mos
25 tons white and mottled	46 00—4 mos
50 tons gray neutral forge	46 50—4 mos

Eastern Coke.

200 tons No. 3 coke	$48 00—4 mos
100 tons mottled	47 00—4 mos
50 tons mottled	47 00—4 mos

Eastern Charcoal.

50 tons No. 2 Charcoal	$55 00—4 mos

Baltimore Coffee Market.

March 30.—There has been more doing in coffee this week than for some weeks past, and under the increased demand the market has exhibited a decidedly improved tone. The sales add up about 19,000 bags, and they comprise 4,000 Rio on private terms, 450 do ex "Adelaide," 4,500 do ex "Lord Baltimore," 5,000 do ex "Contest," and 5,000 do from second hands, including resales of 3,800 bags from the cargo of the "Paladin." The terms were in each case kept private, but the prices are understood to have ranged from 15¾ to 16¾ gold in bond, the latter figure being for a prime invoice. We quote today as follows, viz: Rio in bond at 15¾a16c for common to fair; Rio in invoices, 16¼a16½c for prime do, and duty paid as ranging from 18 to 20c, all gold. The imports this week are 5,200 bags Rio per "Lord Baltimore," 6,200 bags do per "Contest," and the stock here to-day at 1 and in bonded warehouses is about 30,000 bags, about 22,000 bags of which is held by importers and the remainder by other parties. The following is the latest Rio telegram:

[JOSEPH M. WRIGHT & COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7, 1872.

Purchases coffee for the United States

Since 22d Feb	6,700 bags.
Cleared for United States	21,250 "
Loading for United States	8,000 "
Stock at date	240,000 "

Price nominal 9400. Exchange 24 9d.—*American.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110 1-8.

NEW YORK, March 30—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was active and stringent during the afternoon at 7 per cent. gold to 1-32, but closed at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull all day at 110⅛. Loans from flat to 5 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearing $47,000,000. The specie export for the week amounted to $609,196 33. The treasury to-day disbursed $54,000 gold on account of interest and $918,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

THE BANK STATEMENT

is nominally favorable, although the banks have lost a considerable amount of legal tender notes. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net gain of $1,171,000 in legal tenders, and they now hold $5,264,850 above the 25 per cent required by law.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments active. Opened about ⅛ @ cent. lower on 5-20s of '62, and 1 @ ⅛ cent. better on 10-40s.

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	112½
5-20s, 1862	112½	Coupons 1868	113
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	108¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds very dull, southern securities worse, up ½ @ 1 per cent. in prices.

Missouri sixes	90¾	Virginia, old	54
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	37
Tennessee sixes, new	67	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	56		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was buoyant and higher at the close with a crazy feeling on bulls. Wabash advanced to 30, Union Pacific to 41⅛, Western Union to 78½, Pacific Mail to 64½, Northwestern common to 85¾, and preferred to 96. These figures are the highest of the week. In the late dealings of to-day there was a slight reaction from the highest point.

Western Union	78¾	St. Paul	63¾
Quicksilver	42¾	do preferred	87
Adams Express	57	Wabash	30
Wells, Fargo & Co	77¾	do preferred	57
American Express	57½	Pacific Mail	64½
U. S. Express	53¾	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	64¾	do preferred	66
New York Central	101¾	Chicago & Alton	115½
N. Y. Central Scrip	94¾	do preferred	120
Erie	23¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
do preferred	87	C. C. & I. C	90½
Harlem	133	Burlington & Quincy	132
do preferred	135	Panama	260
Reading	115¾	Panama scrip	260
Michigan Central	115¾	Lake Shore Central	132
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Union Pacific	40½
Northwestern	85¾	C. P. Bonds	101¾
do preferred	95¾	Chicago & Alton	115½
Rock Island	107¾	Del. Lack. & Western	113¾
New Jersey Central	119¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 30, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping at $6 50a7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring firm at 91. Corn—No 2 mixed firm and steady at 38¾c. Oats—No 2 moderately active at 30¾a35¾c. Rye steady and firm at 64c. Barley—No 2 fall at 49½c.

PROVISIONS—Lull; mess pork at $11 30a11 35. Lard 8 15c. Bulk, Hams in pickle a shade firmer at 5@5¾c. Bulk Middles, loose shoulders 4c, clear rib, 5¾a5¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 82c.

HOGS—Steady and unchanged.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Cotton quiet; little doing at 21¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet: middling 22c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 30.—Cotton firm; middlings 22¼c

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,000 bales; good ordinary 21¼c; low middling 21¾c; middling 22¼c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Cotton quiet and drooping; low middling 21¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 30.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 21¼c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton quiet and unsettled request; sales 1,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour quiet; receipts 16,000 barrels; State @ 25c@ 60; common to good extra $6 60a6 95; good to choice $7 00a7 60; white wheat extra $7 65a8 25. Rye flour at corresponding rates. Corn meal steady; Jersey $3 87½a4. Wheat more active and firmer; No 3 spring delivered $1 52½; were chosen No 1 Milwaukee $1 59. Rye quiet; western 88¾c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; new western mixed 71a71½c; yellow 72½a73c; white 73c. Oats steady; Jersey 53a56c; State 53a56c. Oats dull; western 53a56c; Ohio 56a57c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather unchanged. Wool quiet; unwashed 56c; Texas 45a50c; California fall crop 37¾a39½c. Coffee firm; Rio 19a20c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 70a80c. Sugar, from fair to good refining 8¼a9¼c. Rice firm at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 12¾a12¾c; refined 22¾a22¾c. Tallow quiet at 7¾a7¾c. Corn dull; new mess $12 75a13 87; prime $10 50; new prime mess $12 50a13 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 8¾a9¾c; clear shoulders 5¾5½c; middles steady; long clear 7c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾c; kettle 9c. Butter quiet; western 11a24c. Cheese dull at 13a19¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Business active and market steady. New styles Dolly Varden, satin at 12½a13c; while good madder styles command 11¾a12c; Pacific mills percales at 22½a23½c; do Dolly Varden styles 27½c; do Hartford styles, 25c; Portland percales 21c; American 20c; Spragues 19c; Manchester 19c and Merrimac 18c; Pacific mills tablawns 16½c for fancy colors; 14c for Pacific mills Dolly Varden styles; 18c for Pacific mills 1409 fancy organdies; 20c for Dolly Varden do, and 14c for Manchester. New York mills muslins are steady and unchanged request at 29½c; Wamsutta at 29c for Lonsdales and 16¾a17c for White Rock muslins; heavy brown sheetings steady at 14¾a15c; seconds 13¼a14c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Pork active for good qualities, but a shade easier for common logs; sales at 8c. Bagging firm at 17a17½c. Cotton firmer light advance; middling 20c. Flour dull and easy; family $7 50. Grain quiet but firm and unchanged. Provisions dull. Bacon—sides, shoulders 4c; sides clear rib, 6¼a6¾c; clear 6¾a7c. Bulk meats—Shoulders; shoulders 4a4¼c; sides, clear rib, 5¾a5¾c; clear 5¾a6c. Mess pork quiet at $12 0c. Whisky steady at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 30.—Flour firm. Wheat firm amber Michigan $1 58¾; No 1 red $1 60; No 2 $1 55. Corn firm; high mixed 41¾c; low mixed 42c; yellow 42½c; or extra 43½c; no grade 40c. Oats a shade better and quiet; No 2 29c; Michigan 30c. Clover seed $6 05. Mess pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Wheat—Nothing done; No 1 red white held at $1 65 and $1 64 bid; No 2 nominal. Corn firm at 39½c. Oats firm at 40c. Rejected Petroleum—little doing in car lots; 21c for trade lots.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Flour firm; XX spring $6 00a6 50. Wheat steady; No 1 spring $1 51; No 2 $1 45. Oats dull; No 2 38c. Corn firm at 38½c. Rye firm No 1 66c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 fall 88c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat steady; extra $1 68; No 1 $1 61½; amber $1 58. Corn firm at 40½c. Oats dull at 28½a30c. Clover seed $5 10a5 15.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. It is absolute pure and entire freedom from traces of Neutralizing Acid, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "Foreign" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BICARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,

General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market firm, with very large sales. Most of the orders sold were on contracts, from July to October, to New York and Philadelphia printers. The following are the sales for the week:

5,000 pieces, 64x64, April to July, 8¼c, 10 days,

THE VERY LATEST.

NATURE CONVULSED.

Additional Details of the Earthquake in California—Continued Shocks—The Scene at Lone Pine.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Dispatches from Inyo county, four hundred miles southeast from San Francisco, give additional detail of the earthquake disaster on Tuesday last. It is remarkable that the only single slight shock on Tuesday was felt in central northern California. Cerro Gordo is badly damaged; some buildings were thrown down, but only one man killed. Lone Pine it appears was directly over the center of the disturbance. Among the killed at the latter place was Mr. Joy, aged forty-two, a native of Texas. The remainder were Spanish Americans. The first shock is described as having been like a park of artillery fired directly beneath the town. Col. Whipple, who was in the second story of a double house, states that he had just time to jump from his bed and get to the door when the house appeared to crumble in pieces beneath him. He was buried among the ruins, but succeeded in extricating himself from the debris and is suffering severely from painful wounds. The scene beggars description. Nearly the whole population was buried beneath the ruins. Cries for help and screams of pain from the wounded filled the air, while those who escaped from the ruins were calling for the rescue of their fathers, brothers, sisters, wives and children. The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others, and over three hundred distinct shocks were felt between half past two o'clock and sun-rise. In fact the earth was in a constant shake and tremble for over three hours. A chasm was opened extending thirty-five miles down the valley, ranging from three inches to four feet in width. Rocks were torn from their places and rolled into the valley. Everywhere through the valley are seen evidences of the terrible convulsion of nature. There is much desolation among the inhabitants of Lone Pine.

A dispatch from Vizola says several shocks were felt in that city last night, and are still coming from the southeast. Persons anticipate finding an immense chasm in the mountains as soon as the snow disappears to admit of an investigation. Rumors of a volcanic action having been seen on the summit of Green Hood Mountains, sixty miles south of Vizola, are in circulation, and considered at least dubious. In that vicinity the people have all left, fearing a recurrence of a general convulsion of nature, which, according to tradition, occurred there some hundreds of years ago and created what is now known as Owens River Valley, but what was before a chain of Mountains. The section affected by the earthquake is sparsely inhabited, mainly by people working in silver bearing lead mines.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Maroh 31, 1872.

THE S. P. C. INVESTIGATION.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce has been examining into the acts and purposes of the South Improvement Company, incorporated under a law of Pennsylvania. The object was to combine all the petroleum refineries in the country in their scheme, and they accordingly made written contracts with all railroads centering in the oil regions to raise the price of freight a dollar and twenty-five cents a barrel. The South Improvement Company was to have a rebate of one dollar per barrel. The production last year was six millions of barrels. This arrangement had gone into effect, the sum to consumers would have been $7,500,000, of which the railroad companies would have received $1,500,000, leaving the South Improvement Company $6,000,000. The Secretary of the Company stated that all contracts with railroad companies have been annulled, in consequence of the investigation of the subject by Congress.

GOLD FOR SALE AND BONDS TO PURCHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each Monday, and to sell $1,000,000 in gold on each Thursday during the month of April.

SICKLES TO RETURN TO MADRID.

It is stated in official circles that when Gen. Sickle's present leave of obscence shall expire, he will return to Madrid.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists Preparing to March on Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, March 31.—News from Comargo to the 29th, report Gen. Fredino at that place preparing, in conjunction with Gen. Quiroga, to move on this city with 2,000 and sixty pieces of artillery. Gen. Cortina, after his defeat at Banquera, being unable to reach Reguosa, attempted to join the Government troops in the interior, with what success is unknown. The rumored capture of Gen. Rocha by the revolutionists near Zacotecas is still without confirmation.

POLITICAL.

Judge Davis's Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is understood among politicians that Judge Davis will decline to run as a Presidential candidate, it he shall be indorsed by the Cincinnati Convention.

Break in the New Orleans Water Works.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—This afternoon the wheel of the St. Thomas pumping station by the city works reservoir gave way suddenly, releasing the bulk of the water, covering half a square half a foot deep and doing much damage. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The lower floors of many houses in the vicinity were almost instantly flooded, causing much excitement among the occupants. The center wall of the reservoir remained firm, so that only half the supply of water escaped.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse Dying.

NEW YORK, April 1.—At one o'clock this morning Prof. Morse was sinking rapidly. His physician says he cannot possibly live through the night.

NEW YORK, April 1—2:05 A. M.—At two o'clock Prof. Morse was sinking fast, and his death is momentarily expected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Civil Rights bill in the Mississippi Legislature was defeated, by a number of Senators absenting themselves, and leaving the Senate without a quorum.

J. R. Knight *alias* Johnson *alias* Ashgrave and Julia Clark, who eloped from the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks since, were arrested at Cairo on Friday last. The girl is only sixteen years of age and respectably connected. Knight is nearly forty, and wanted at Cleveland on a charge of rape, adultery and burglary. Officers are on the way from Ohio with a requisition for them.

The Tennessee Legislature having closed its abors will adjourn to-day.

Latest Spanish advices by way of Havana state that the blockade runner Virginius was blockaded in the harbor at Aspinwall, with the Spanish war steamer Pizarro standing guard over her. Per contra, a Key West dispatch states that the Virginius has succeeded in escaping from Aspinwall and espionage.

Capt. John C. Cox, who was chief clerk in the Interior Department under Secretary Browning, and had filled various other civil and military positions, died on Friday, Saturday night. He had arrived from Washington Saturday morning.

A man named Grubb, living near Barry, Pike county, Ill., on his return, Saturday, from a visit to friends with his wife, sister and three small children, undertook to ford Lick creek. The water wal very high and when they reached the middle of the creek their wagon box flooded off. The children were drowned and the others barely escaped with their lives.

CITY MATTERS.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 31, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	4	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	1	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	4
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	1
New Orleans, La.	0	2	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	11	0	0
Shreveport, La.	0	1	0	2
St. Louis, Mo.	0	6	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	7	0	0
Davenport.	1	11	3	0
St. Paul.	—	—	—	—

"Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

A Man Cut in the Neck.

Last night a man named Patrick Gibson entered "Keefe's Court," off Webster street, and insisted on obtaining some liquor at a house there. He was informed that there was no liquor for sale, yet refused to leave. A man named Patrick Muldoon volunteered to drive the visitor from the Court, and, as it was testified last night before Captain Cupples, attacked Gibson. During the affray which ensued Muldoon, it is alleged, stabbed Gibson in the neck, injuring him seriously. Muldoon was arrested and locked up for a hearing today. The injured man was attended by Dr. McNary, who pronounces the wound not necessarily fatal.

A Suspicious Character.

Acting Mayor O'Donnell, on Saturday, sentenced an individual giving his name as Wm. Fess to thirty days in the work-house, for being a suspicious character. Fess, when arrested on Friday, had a lot of burglar's tools in his possession, and a crucible for melting silver.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The Act of Assembly in Full.

The License Question in Allegheny County —How it Has Been Disposed Of.

Below we print the text of the new liquor law, which goes into effect in this county on the 1st of May, 1872:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all laws and parts of laws, now in force relative to the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, in the county of Allegheny, or any part thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, and from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain in said county any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses in any borough or township in Allegheny county.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of said county shall, annually, upon payment to him of the license fees, and the receiving of the bond hereinafter mentioned, grant the license hereinafter specified to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, for the term of one year, to be computed from either the first days of May, August, November or February following the date of the granting thereof: *Provided,* That in no case shall a license be dated back of the ime of its being issued, nor shall any liquors be allowed to be sold, under said license, until the year for which the license issued shall have commenced.

SEC. 3. No licenses hereafter issued to any vendors of vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without other goods, wares or merchandise, shall authorize sales of said liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in less quantities than one quart, except as hereafter provided, nor shall any license be granted to the keeper or manager of any theater, circus or other place of amusement; nor shall any house be licensed which has passage communication with any theatre, circus or other place of amusement, and any license granted contrary to this act, shall be considered as null and void.

SEC. 4. Breweries and distilleries in all parts of the county shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed agreeably to the provisions of the act of the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth."

SEC. 5. That every vendor of vinous, malt or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares or commodities, except as hereinafter provided, shall be classed and required to give the bond and pay annually for and before obtaining their respective licenses, as follows: All hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and saloons, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale and sold in any of the cities and boroughs shall be classed "city," and the applicants therefor shall pay three hundred dollars. All hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and saloons where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale and sold in any of the townships shall be classed "country," and the applicants therefor shall pay one hundred dollars. All eating houses where vinous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale and sold in any of the cities or boroughs shall be classed as "city," and the applicants therefor shall pay one hundred dollars. *Provided,* That on all sales by any hotel, inn, tavern, saloon or eating house licensed under the provisions of this act fifty dollars additional shall be paid for each thousand dollars above three thousand dollars so sold, and the same proportion for any part thereof. And the license in each case shall annually, when applying for his license, make oath as to the amount of his annual sales before the Controller, and the Controller shall certify immediately to the Treasurer any additional amount to be charged for license, as above provided. *And Provided further,* That all country hotels, inns and taverns shall keep a sufficient number of bed rooms furnished with bedsteads and proper bedding and clothing for the exclusive use of travelers and shall keep provender sufficient for man and horse. All eating houses where vinous, malt and brewed liquors are sold in the townships shall be classed "township" and pay fifty dollars.

SEC. 7. The one-fourth of all such sums received by the Treasurer as aforementioned for license to be for the use of the State to meet the demands on the State Treasury, and the other three-fourths for the use of said county in meeting the expenses incident to the granting of licenses, and in building, erecting and completing the Allegheny County Workhouse in said county, and for enlarging, improving, maintaining and keeping the same in repair.

SEC. 8. The applicant for any license aforementioned shall at the time of receiving a license annually give sufficient freehold security to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties in the sum of $2,000, which bond shall be in form and condition as follows:

Know all men by these presents, That we——, of the county of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of $2,000, to be paid to the said Commonwealth, its certain attorney or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made, we do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators and every of them jointly and severally firmly by these presents; and we do hereby empower the district attorney of the county of Allegheny for any proceeding in the court of record within the United States or elsewhere, to appear for us and, after one or more declarations filed, confess judgment or judgments against us in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as to any term for the above penalty, together with costs of suit and with a release of all errors.

Witness our hands and seals the ——day of——, in the year of our Lord 18—. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas, the said——is being this day licensed to keep at——in the——in said county, a——for one year from and including the first day of——next, now, if the above bounden——shall well and faithfully observe and fulfil all the duties required to the business of——according to the true intent and meaning of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to said business in said county, without any fraud or evasion, and shall pay all forfeitures or fines and judgments that may be recovered against——under any of the provisions of this act or any supplement thereto, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—— [SEAL.] [SEAL.] [SEAL.]

Allegheny county, ss:

We,——do swear that we, the within named bail, are worth $2,000 in real estate over and above all their liabilities and exemptions.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of——, 18—.

Which bond shall be sworn to or affirmed before the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county or any of his deputies, who are required to take the same without fee or reward, and shall be approved of by the said Court of Quarter Sessions, upon such Court being satisfied that such bond is in due form and the sureties thereto worth the penalty thereof, exclusive of all liabilities and exemptions, and then filed with the Treasurer of said county, and whenever judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered or conviction had for any violation of the provisions of this act, or of any supplement thereto, for the observance of which said bond shall be conditioned, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the said county to enter up judgment upon complaint made by any citizen or by any constable, that the license in said bond has violated any provision of this act, and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had and with the like effect, and with the same costs as now provided by law in the case of forfeited bonds and recognizances in Allegheny county.

SEC. 9. The treasurer of said county shall, during the first weeks in the months of January, April, July and October in each year hereafter, publish at the expense of said county in official county papers, published in the city of Pittsburgh, two alphabetical lists, namely: one list of all the brewers, distillers and wholesale dealers, and one other list of all hotels, inns, taverns, saloons and eating houses, of the names of all persons to whom licenses have issued, and running from the first day of such month, together with the title and location of the premises licensed, amount paid treasurer in each case.

SEC. 10. The constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships in said county shall, in the first week of each month of the Court of Quarter Sessions, make return, under oath, of all breweries, distilleries, wholesale dealers, hotels, inns, taverns, drinking saloons, eating houses and all other places where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale, and sold within his bailiwick, and it shall be the special duty of the judges of said court, to see that this return is faithfully made, and on failure of any constable to comply with this provision, or if it be found upon examination or inquiry by said court that any constable has either willfully or negligently omitted to return all such houses in his bailiwick, said court shall, thereupon, fine such constable in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprison him for not exceeding two years in the work house of said county.

SEC. 11. No licensee who shall have receive l a brewer's or distiller's license, as aforesaid, shall sell any other liquors than those of their own manufacture, nor those in less quantities than permitted by this act; no wholesale dealer shall sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors in less quantities than one quart, and no licensee who shall have received a license to keep a hotel, inn, tavern, drinking saloon or eating house, shall sell, or give away, any other liquors than those permitted by this act, and those only in quantities not greater than one quart.

SEC. 12. No licensee, who shall sell liquors by less measure than one quart, shall trust or give credit therefor, under penalty of losing and forfeiting such debt, and no action shall be maintained, or recovery had, in any case for the value of liquors sold in violation of the provisions of this section, and defense may be taken in said cases against such recovery without special plea or notice.

SEC. 13. In all actions, by a license, for the sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixtures thereof, it shall be competent for the defendant, in every such case, to prove that said liquors or admixtures thereof were impure, vitiated or adulterated and proof thereof being made shall amount to a good and legal defence to the whole of the plaintiff's claim.

SEC. 14. No license to vend the liquors aforesaid, granted under this or any other law, shall be transferable, nor shall it confer the right to sell the same in any other house than is mentioned in the bond and license, nor shall any bar or place where such liquors are sold, by less measure than one quart, be underlet by the person licensed to sell them; but if the party licensed shall die, remove or cease to keep such house, his, her or their license may be transferred by proper indorsement thereon, to be approved by the said county treasurer upon the transferee filing with the said treasurer the bond required, of grantees thereon mentioned, and paying to the county treasury the sum of five dollars, to cover expense of publication *et cetera*, and such transferee's name, house *et cetera* shall be published, properly, in the list of licenses granted.

SEC. 15. Manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines, and bottles of cider, ales, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, drinking house, oyster house or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement, entertainment or refreshment shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out a license. *Provided,* That such liquor be drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

SEC. 16. Compounding druggists and apothecaries who sell vinous, alcoholic or compound, or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines or upon the written prescription of a practicing physician, shall be allowed to sell the same without license, and it shall not be lawful to license any such druggist or apothecary to vend, at retail any liquors mentioned in this act, and no druggist or apothecary shall sell or keep for sale, under any name or pretence whatever, any preparation or admixtures as aforesaid that may be used as a beverage, nor permit any such liquors as a beverage to be drank at the drug store where sold, traded or given, nor at any place provided by such druggist as a seller, trader or giver for that purpose: *Provided,* That no unmixed intoxicating liquors, nor any vinous liquors, vinous or malt, shall be sold or furnished to any person but once on any one prescription of a physician.

SEC. 27. No brewer, distiller, or wholesale dealer shall allow any liquor to be drank in his or her, or them, to be drank upon the premises wheresold.

SEC. 18. Whenever any riot or other breach of the peace shall occur at or within any tippling house, or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors are sold without a license being first had, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the proprietor or keeper of such tippling house, or other place where such liquors are so sold, shall be deemed and held to be guilty of riot and abettor in such riot or other breach of the peace, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as the chief.

SEC. 19. Every person convicted under the preceding section of this act, and every person convicted of keeping a disorderly house within the county of Allegheny, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve calendar months, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offender.

SEC. 20. The county treasurer of Allegheny county is hereby required to perform all the duties imposed on him by the provisions of this act, and to furnish the licenses with printed bonds to be filled up by him as required by this act, the blank bond to be furnished at the expense of said county.

SEC. 21. Persons licensed as herein provided shall, as far as in their power lies, prevent all disorderly conduct in and about their premises, and in case of the appearance of any such they shall immediately give notice to the nearest sheriff, constable or officer of police of such disturbance, and call upon said officer to interfere, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to remove the disorderly person or persons.

SEC. 22. No person shall knowingly and wilfully sell, give away, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, beer, or any intoxicating drinks to any apprentice, or any person under twenty-one years of age, without consent given in writing, in case of an apprentice, of his master or mistress; in case of any servant or minor, of his father, mother or guardian.

SEC. 23. Every apprentice or person under twenty-one years of age who shall purchase or receive any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors from any one who keeps for sale any such liquors in the county of Allegheny, without having obtained in writing, in case of an apprentice of his master or mistress, in case of any other minor of his father, mother or guardian, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, on indictment and conviction shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and be subject to imprisonment in the county workhouse at the discretion of the court of not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 24. No person thus licensed shall employ or permit any intemperate person to sell or dispose of any strong or spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, to any habitual drunkard, after any intoxicated person then being under the influence of any such liquors.

SEC. 25. No person shall sell or dispose of, and no licensed person shall suffer any person in his her or their employment to sell, give or dispose of any strong or spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, to any habitual drunkard, after any intoxicated person then being under the influence of any such liquors.

SEC. 26. No person thus licensed shall, against the written request of any wife, husband, parent, child, brother or sister, sell, give away or dispose of any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to the husband, parent of any wife, the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, child of any such parent, brother of any such sister, or sister of any such brother, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county workhouse for a term not exceeding six months, and if deemed by the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 27. All persons thus licensed shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at or before the hour of twelve o'clock every night, and on Sundays shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday morning, or not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of law.

SEC. 28. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any distillery, brewery, wholesale liquor store, hotel, inn, tavern, saloon, eating house or other place where liquors are kept for sale and sold, knowingly to allow or permit any such liquor above mentioned to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

SEC. 29. Any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or public place, shall be fined upon the view of or upon proof made before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to any person who shall drink the same on the premises where sold, and become thereby intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of every constable and police officer to arrest any and every person who shall be found intoxicated in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, public highways or other public places, and to take him or her before any magistrate of the vicinity, and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him or her too much intoxicated to be fully examined or to answer on oath correctly the magistrate shall cause him or her to be confined until he or she become sober.

SEC. 32. Any giving away or sale made of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding thirty days; and upon a second or any subsequent conviction of the like offending shall, in addition to the payment of a fine as aforesaid, undergo an imprisonment in the county workhouse of not less than sixty days nor more than six months, and if deemed by said court shall forfeit said license, and be incapacitated for receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of one year thereafter.

SEC. 33. Any justice of the peace or clergyman who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties when either of said parties is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section thirty-two of this act.

SEC. 34. Any person prosecuting for an offence indictable under this act, shall, upon conviction of the offender, receive out of the fine imposed such reasonable sum for expenses, service and time expended as may be directed by the Court, not exceeding ten dollars, such allowance to be exclusive of compensation to such prosecutor as a witness under existing law.

SEC. 35. That any license heretofore granted shall not be hereby invalidated, and any license hereafter issued contrary to the provisions of this act shall be void.

SEC. 36. No suit shall be instituted for a violation of any of the provisions of this act after six months from the commission of the offence.

SEC. 37. After the bonds have been approved by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the applicant is required to present the same to the County Controller, who shall indorse on the back of them "registered by Controller," it shall be the duty of the Controller to register the name of the applicant of each bond and the names of the sureties in a book kept for that purpose, also the classification of the same and the amount of license to be paid to the Treasurer; the Treasurer shall not receive said bond or license unless indorsed by the Controller.

SEC. 38. Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with the institution or prosecution of civil or criminal actions for the violation of any or criminal provisions of existing laws heretofore committed but the same shall be proceeded with as though this act had not been passed.

SEC. 39. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 1st, 1872.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Charlotte Cushman at Library Hall.

One of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever seen in Library Hall will assemble there this evening. This much is a foregone conclusion, whereof the account of reserved seats at Kleber's is an indisputable voucher. Only as a financial success is a measure of public appreciation should such a matter be mentioned in connection with the advent here of Charlotte Cushman; but, the fact is, applause sounds empty when the benches are not full.

Speaking from the standpoint of art and culture, a dramatic reading by Charlotte Cushman is an event of sufficient importance to be remembered in years to come. Its influence will rouse the attention of those whom ignorance of her transcendent powers might render apathetic, while they would excite them that already gloried in her genius to a still higher pitch of enthusiasm.

In all probability Pittsburgh will never have the chance to see and hear Charlotte Cushman again. Though time has not dimmed the fire of her marvellous tragic energy, and though, as an interpreter of the spirit of Shakspeare, she is without a peer, she has definitely resolved upon retirement. When the course of engagements she is now fulfilling comes to an end, the platform and the stage will know her no more, except as a splendid tradition. Then, in years to come, when recollections of the past become the most pleasurable moments of existence, they, who had failed to learn something of her when they could, will look back upon the fatuity that hindered them with unavailing regret.

There will come the time that those who throng Library this evening will be regarded with the curious yet respectful awe with which we of to-day look upon the ancients, who speak familiarly of Edmund Kean, and retain reminiscences, however faint, of the Kembles and George Frederick Cooke.

Moreover—though the consideration is really of secondary importance—the reading which Charlotte Cushman is going to give us is exceptionally interesting and attractive of itself. The first part of it will be selections from Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth," mainly from the characters of *Queen Katherine* and *Cardinal Wolsey*. Alone, each character Charlotte Cushman has achieved unrivalled triumphs in both parts. Her *Queen Katherine* was the grandest since that of Mrs. Siddons; her blending of the most subtle and masterly of any, excepting that of Macready. The second part of her reading is selected with a view to popular taste, and from Thomas Macaulay's stirring ballad, "The Battle of Ivry," "After Blenheim," by Southey, and Carleton's dialect story of "Betsy and I are Out." The like rare and excellent treat will doubtless be in store for Pittsburgh in many a long day, and common sense and fashion will combine in hastening to enjoy it.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Without making any definite break in the continuity of the season a new era of management commences at the Opera House to-night. Mr. Gotthold assumes an active share in the direction of affairs, and the occasion of his doing so is made noteworthy by the re-appearance of Mrs. Bowers, who has always been a great favorite in Pittsburgh; and deservedly, for she can justly claim to be regarded as one of the very best artists upon the stage. In some characters she possibly has no superior, and several pieces specially belonging to her repertory are among the most effective of adaptations from popular novels or from the French and Italian drama. Mrs. Bowers will receive the support of Mr. Gotthold and of whatever talent is available in the stock company, and, of course Mr. J. C. McCollum will take part in any plays she may produce. This evening "Lady Audley's Secret" will be given.

Academy of Music.

The transfer of Mr. Beamer's company from the Fifth Avenue Opera House to the Academy of Music will be hailed with delight by a large class of people with whom the former theater had lost much of its popularity. No better time could have been hit upon for making the change. Lent is over and this is the first secular day on which Easter holidays, thousands of people, to whom places of amusement have for weeks been virtually forbidden, will be eager now to make up for the long spell of abstinence they have observed. They will rush with avidity into the indulgence of that universal love of public entertainment, which may be for said in excess of its importance to be sternly repressed. The Academy will undoubtedly reap a very large share of the benefit accruing from coincidences so happy in conspiring with this period of social relaxation, and Mr. Beamer has not neglected the opportunity of providing such attraction as the fleeting days of Lent will not be inclined or able to resist. Mr. McWade, who made so favorable an impression when he appeared at the Opera House in "Rip Van Winkle" last winter, begins a engagement of a revival of that piece. It will be brought out with fresh local hits, such as that one McWade is here before, with really fine scenery and mechanical accessories, and the dramatic company has been in some respects advantageously re-organized and strengthened. A very pleasant, comfortable place is the Academy, when its auditorium is filled, and there should be such a concourse thronging it to-night as to insure Mr. Beamer in pleasing determination to maintain its reputation as a first-class theater.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Carter, the great banjoist, the comical Brown and Miss Hannah Birch, are the new engagements this week. Charles Howard, one of the best of ancient darkies, remains, and so does this Lisle Riddell, who is the most agreeable and cultivated singer Manager Aims has secured in a long while. With Carleton's dialect poems were sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

SEC. 16. Compounding druggists and apothecaries who sell vinous, alcoholic or compound, or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines or upon the written prescription of a practicing physician, shall be allowed to sell the same without license, and it shall not be lawful to license any such druggist or apothecary to vend, at retail any liquors mentioned in this act, and no druggist or apothecary shall sell or keep for sale, under any name or pretence whatever, any preparation or admixtures as aforesaid that may be used as a beverage, nor permit any such liquors as a beverage to be drank at the drug store where sold, traded or given, nor at any place provided by such druggist as a seller, trader or giver for that purpose: *Provided,* That no unmixed intoxicating liquors, nor any vinous liquors, vinous or malt, shall be sold or furnished to any person but once on any one prescription of a physician.

SEC. 27. No brewer, distiller, or wholesale dealer shall allow any liquor to be drank in his or her, or them, to be drank upon the premises wheresold.

SEC. 18. Whenever any riot or other breach of the peace shall occur at or within any tippling house, or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors are sold without a license being first had, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the proprietor or keeper of such tippling house, or other place where such liquors are so sold, shall be deemed and held to be guilty of riot and abettor in such riot or other breach of the peace, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as the chief.

SEC. 19. Every person convicted under the preceding section of this act, and every person convicted of keeping a disorderly house within the county of Allegheny, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve calendar months, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offender.

SEC. 20. The county treasurer of Allegheny county is hereby required to perform all the duties imposed on him by the provisions of this act, and to furnish the licenses with printed bonds to be filled up by him as required by this act, the blank bond to be furnished at the expense of said county.

SEC. 21. Persons licensed as herein provided shall, as far as in their power lies, prevent all disorderly conduct in and about their premises, and in case of the appearance of any such they shall immediately give notice to the nearest sheriff, constable or officer of police of such disturbance, and call upon said officer to interfere, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to remove the disorderly person or persons.

SEC. 22. No person shall knowingly and wilfully sell, give away, or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, beer, or any intoxicating drinks to any apprentice, or any person under twenty-one years of age, without consent given in writing, in case of an apprentice, of his master or mistress; in case of any servant or minor, of his father, mother or guardian.

SEC. 23. Every apprentice or person under twenty-one years of age who shall purchase or receive any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors from any one who keeps for sale any such liquors in the county of Allegheny, without having obtained in writing, in case of an apprentice of his master or mistress, in case of any other minor of his father, mother or guardian, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, on indictment and conviction shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and be subject to imprisonment in the county workhouse at the discretion of the court of not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 24. No person thus licensed shall employ or permit any intemperate person to sell or dispose of any strong or spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, to any habitual drunkard, after any intoxicated person then being under the influence of any such liquors.

SEC. 25. No person shall sell or dispose of, and no licensed person shall suffer any person in his her or their employment to sell, give or dispose of any strong or spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, to any habitual drunkard, after any intoxicated person then being under the influence of any such liquors.

SEC. 26. No person thus licensed shall, against the written request of any wife, husband, parent, child, brother or sister, sell, give away or dispose of any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to the husband, parent of any wife, the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, child of any such parent, brother of any such sister, or sister of any such brother, under penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county workhouse for a term not exceeding six months, and if deemed by the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 27. All persons thus licensed shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at or before the hour of twelve o'clock every night, and on Sundays shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday morning, or not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of law.

SEC. 28. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any distillery, brewery, wholesale liquor store, hotel, inn, tavern, saloon, eating house or other place where liquors are kept for sale and sold, knowingly to allow or permit any such liquor above mentioned to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

SEC. 29. Any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or public place, shall be fined upon the view of or upon proof made before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to any person who shall drink the same on the premises where sold, and become thereby intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of every constable and police officer to arrest any and every person who shall be found intoxicated in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, public highways or other public places, and to take him or her before any magistrate of the vicinity, and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him or her too much intoxicated to be fully examined or to answer on oath correctly the magistrate shall cause him or her to be confined until he or she become sober.

SEC. 32. Any giving away or sale made of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding thirty days; and upon a second or any subsequent conviction of the like offending shall, in addition to the payment of a fine as aforesaid, undergo an imprisonment in the county workhouse of not less than sixty days nor more than six months, and if deemed by said court shall forfeit said license, and be incapacitated for receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of one year thereafter.

SEC. 33. Any justice of the peace or clergyman who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties when either of said parties is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section thirty-two of this act.

SEC. 34. Any person prosecuting for an offence indictable under this act, shall, upon conviction of the offender, receive out of the fine imposed such reasonable sum for expenses, service and time expended as may be directed by the Court, not exceeding ten dollars, such allowance to be exclusive of compensation to such prosecutor as a witness under existing law.

SEC. 35. That any license heretofore granted shall not be hereby invalidated, and any license hereafter issued contrary to the provisions of this act shall be void.

SEC. 36. No suit shall be instituted for a violation of any of the provisions of this act after six months from the commission of the offence.

SEC. 37. After the bonds have been approved by the Court of Quarter Sessions, the applicant is required to present the same to the County Controller, who shall indorse on the back of them "registered by Controller," it shall be the duty of the Controller to register the name of the applicant of each bond and the names of the sureties in a book kept for that purpose, also the classification of the same and the amount of license to be paid to the Treasurer; the Treasurer shall not receive said bond or license unless indorsed by the Controller.

SEC. 38. Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with the institution or prosecution of civil or criminal actions for the violation of any or criminal provisions of existing laws heretofore committed but the same shall be proceeded with as though this act had not been passed.

SEC. 39. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 1st, 1872.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Charlotte Cushman at Library Hall.

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